The Columbian.

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COLUMBUS DAY.

Last Friday was properly observed in this town as the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. In the morning appropriate exercises were held in all the rooms at the public schools. At the High School there was an interesting program and a number of members of Ent Post, G. A. R. were present. In the afternoon a parade took place at 2 o'clock, which was participated in by Prof. Brook's band Friendship Fire Company, pupils of the public schools and Normal School, members of town council, school directors and citizens generally. The procession formed on Market square and went up to the Normal School, and countermarched, and then to the fair ground, where the program announced last week was carried out. All the students were decorated with the national colors, and many carried flags. Several thousand people attended, filling the grand stand, and the track near it. F. P. Drinker, President of Council made an opening address. He said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMAN:

We are here, as everyone knows, to do honor to the spirit and memory of Christopher Columbus. No need to rehearse the story of the superb old admiral—every bright boy and girl in the land knows it—yet we never tire of it. Foolish persons like Albion Tourjee have called him *pirate*, and other bad names, but they have only belittled themselves; he was all the same the great and good man who "In 1492 sailed far o'er the ocean blue and discovered America. Surmounting every difficulty, he sailed westward for many weeks over lonely, mysterious and unexplored water; his men grew weary and frightened as their frail ship plunged on and on into the awful unknown, and at last they mutinied outright, but his will and mind managed them, as one great will and mind always does manage the unthinking crowd. He kept them on their course till his weary and anxious spirit was cheered by the cry of "land! land!" He did not reach the main land on his first voyage. Amerigo Vespucci first reached that and wrote about it, and so it happens we now live in North America instead of North Colombo. The brave Christoforo died 386 years ago, but we can and do still honor and venerate him in our hearts and lives as the goodly turnout of our splendidly conducted schools, our fast thinning G. A. R. ranks, Sons of Veterans handsomely uniformed orders, brave firemen and good citizens show. His is still a nobler example for our boys to follow—not to the North pole (unless in the interest of the Bloomsburg Ice Plant) but to brave lives and deeds. The grand old man of Genoa, as has been said, died nearly 400 years ago, but the phantoms of the Santa Maria, Nina and Pinta, and the spirit of their great commander still move upon the face of the deep and there they will move so long as wind and water meet. And so we meet to-day as is *meet* to honor him. Our Public and Normal schools to entertain you with pleasant singing and declamations, our eminent townsman, Col. John G. Freeze, to speak to you, and the band to play. The next thing on the program is singing, which will be followed by prayer from Rev. P. A. Heilman.

After singing and declamations, and prayer, Col. Freeze delivered an address. We are permitted to produce it here in full. He spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN:

So many things are becoming unsettled in the light of late investigations, that even the day upon which Columbus is supposed to have discovered America, has come to be disputed. We have been taught that it was October 12, 1492, but we are now assured that owing to the change in the Calendar it should be the 21st. It is even gravely disputed whether Columbus discovered America at all; and if he did, that he was not by any means the first navigator who set foot upon some part, portion or place of this great continent, or of its outlying islands. The approach of this anniversary has greatly awakened and stimulated a re-examination of these questions, and the dispute is too recent, and the field of historical research too vast and the results as yet too uncertain to allow us to state any conclusion upon the subject, or hazard a conjecture as to what may be the outcome of the great debate. The foremost and probably the best equipped write upon the questions here mentioned is Mr. John Fiske, but a number of other historians, both native and foreign are engaged in elucidating the early history of America.

Whatever may hereafter be settled upon as the facts in the case, this is at any rate, for our purpose, "Columbus Day," and we make this our basis for our observance and celebration of the great event.

But who was Columbus? There is as much difficulty about that as there is about the question "Who discovered America?" It is said that he was born in Genoa, and it is as strenuously denied, and some twenty different places claim the honor of being the birth-place of the "Admiral of the Seas." He himself claimed to be Genoese, and he ought to have known, but whether he did or not, it is impossible to tell. It is said he was born in 1446 or 1447, and it is also denied and contradicted, and it is asserted that he was born at least ten years earlier. The only fact about his personal history that seems to be settled, is that he died in sickness, destitution and neglect, at Valladolid, May 20, 1506. He was buried there, but in 1513 his remains were removed to Seville, and thence to the Cathedral at Santo Domingo in the Island of Hayti. Some authorities say there was a further removal to Havanna; this is denied, and it is alleged that Mgr. Rocco-Cocchia, bishop of Orope and Vicar of San Domingo, in making some repairs to the cathedral, found on the 10th day of September 1877, a leaden chest containing the bones of Pietro Colombo, and to the right of it, in the hidden tomb, one containing the remains of the great admiral himself. A portion of the ashes contained therein was sent to Genoa, where he is supposed to have been born, and another portion to the University of Pavia, where he is thought to have been educated. Rocked upon the seas from his fourteenth year, neither in his life nor in his death has he found any rest—surely, however, at this time, itt would be in order to say, "Peace to his Ashes!"

We may pass over, as a thrice told tale, the many weary years of waiting and importuning of one sovereign, then another, for consent and equipment to make this long considered and contemplated voyage. Think of it—eighteen years patient soliciting, but they were not idle in one sense. He was not hanging about the king's antechamber—he was sailing the seas—he was making and studying maps—he was fighting the Moors: He was acquiring, perhaps, the patience and self-discipline which enabled him, when the hour came, to manage, to subdue and control the mob of vagabonds who manned his ships: And indeed, consider for a moment what these ignorant men thought and believed they were about to encounter and be subjected to: Hardened as they were, jail birds, insolvent debtors, the very refuse of sea-coast cities, careless of life in broil or battle when the blood was hot and the plunder in sight, they had no stomach for that day by day waiting in expectation of the horrible and awful which they believed was in store for them, and an hourly possibility. They believed that the world was flat, and that at any moment they might sail over some dreadful declivity to certain and awful destruction, or if not that, that the declivity would be so steep that once sailing down it there could be no return. There were rumors of "Happy Islands" it is true, but nobody had ever seen them or landed upon them; and there were much more positive stories and tales of islands where the inhabitants were not only giants, but cannibals; islands where the very dogs were man-eaters, upon some one of which they were sure to happen. Hence mutiny and murder were ever in the minds of commanders and crews, and if the day was awful the uncertainty of darkness was horrible,—hence the curses and the groans which were constantly in his ears, until the great Admiral himself was almost in despair.

With such a crew of ninety men in three small vessels, Columbus set sail from Palos on Friday, August 3, 1492 for *Japan*. He did not start to discover a new continent, to add America to the habitable regions of the Earth; but for commercial purposes, to find out a new way to India. The Mediterranean Sea was blocked up by the unspeakable Turk, there was no longer trade with India by the route which had been followed for all previous generations. The jewels and gold, the spicery and myrrh, the silks and purples and fine linen, all that made life gorgeous and pleasant and desirable were beyond their reach, and a new way to India must be found.

Hence, Columbus sailed for Japan and he would have found Japan too if America had not been in his way. It is not likely that he ever knew what he had discovered, and that he died under the impression that the lands or islands he had reached and named were parts adjacent to India, the region for which he had sailed, and hence the inhabitants whom he found upon the islands were called *Indians*.

However, America was discovered, although for a long time it was not known whether it was an hitherto unknown region, a *terra incognita*, a large collection of islands or a great continent. Do we say that progress was slow 400 years ago? Perhaps it was, but how much do we know to day of the interior of Africa, a continent known to exist for 4000 years? It is but as yesterday since we knew any thing of our own great west; and it is not long since that an eloquent member of Congress from an adjoining county, speaking of Ohio, called it "the far, far west!" We smile now at the remark, but it was true then. It took Columbus from August 3rd to October 12th to come from Palos to the Bahamas—71 days to make a trip now made in 7: But notwithstanding all that, we are yet sending expeditions of discovery to Greenland and Labrador, and making great demonstrations and receiving back the explorers as if from the dead! We do well to laugh at the fears and groans of the crews of Columbus, and to smile at the immense excitement with which he was received on his return to Palos, March 15, 1493.

So too, as if disputes on the voyages of Columbus were never to end, neither the place nor the island where he first set foot has ever been certainly fixed, and never will be. It is agreed that it was one of the Bahama Islands, but as there are nearly forty of them, the choice is quite wide.

The natives called the island *Guanahani* and Columbus called it "San Salvador." His log book describes it as "very large and very level, and has very green trees and abundance of water and a very large lagoon in the middle, without any mountain, and all is covered with verdure most pleasing to the eye"—he says further that a reef of rocks entirely surrounds it, "although there is within it depth enough and ample harbor for all the vessels of Christendom, but the entrance is very narrow." The choice had settled down to one of five of the Bahama group—to wit: Cat, the San Salvador of our geographies, Watling, Grand Turk, Mariguana and Samana Cay.

In June 1891 the Chicago *Herald* sent an expedition, which taking the log-book of Columbus and sailing by that, endeavored to definitely fix and locate the point and island first made by him.

Without following the expedition with any particularity, I may say that the result reached by it was, that "Watling" island is the *Guanahani* of the natives, the San Salvador of Columbus The exact spot of landing cannot be ascertained, but the *Herald* expedition fixed it for good reasons, off the Eastern shore. They raised a monument at the spot, a rectangular structure, flanked at the corners by eight buttresses, faced with an appropriate tablet of marble with the inscription: "On this spot Christopher Columbus first set foot upon the soil of the new world. Erected by the Chicago 'Herald,' June 15, 1891." The monument is about 20 feet in height.

Equally by an untoward accident, the discoverer of America did not give his name to the continent, and we turn now for a moment to glance at the voyages of the man, Amerigo Vespucci, who gave a name to the new world, which, in the form *Americans* has been specifically and exclusively appropriated by us, citizens of the United States of America. We say Canadians, Mexicans, Brazillians, Columbians, Chillians, &c., but we are known to ourselves and to all the world as "Americans."

Amerigo Vespucci was born at Florence, March 9, 1451 and died at Seville, February 12 or 22 1512. So you see that these two great navigators, adventurers and discoverers were contemporary. They were born five years apart and died six years apart. Amerigo never proposed giving his name to this continent. This was done by a young professor of geography at the College of Saint Die in Lorraine. His name was Martin Waldseemuller, and it is proposed by him in a small work on cosmography, published in 1507, to designate this Fourth Part of the World "Quarta Orbis Pars" *America*, after its discoverer, Americus Vespucius. He was almost constantly on the ocean, had nothing to do with naming the New World, and possibly never heard of it.

The name will remain. But after all, to Christopher Columbus will be long and with him will remain the honor of a clearly defined purpose, of limitless patience, of indomitable perseverance and of a success in his enterprise—though it was not what he sought—which aroused the Old World to such a pitch of enthusiasm in trade and commerce and adventure and discovery, as has not yet, not only not subsided, but seems to be increasing in volume if not in importance.

From 1492, westward the course of empire took its way; and so also, did the course of trade and commerce.

It would be a mere rehearsal of dry statistics to state to you the number of square miles of arable and habitable land the discoveries of Columbus opened up to the use of the human race—to estimate the value of gold and silver and of the baser metals, and of the precious jewels and stones which have been yielded to the uses, arts and luxuries of mankind.

Of some of these things the Old World had a supply sufficient for its needs, though not perhaps for its wants, and the abundance made things easier for peasant and prince.

Let us consider what America gave to the older continents, which they did not have: In point of variety and of number we got more than we gave, but notwithstanding that, the Old World is our debtor in many ways and with a large balance in our favor.

Let us begin with a bird, hundreds of thousands of which will be slaughtered within the next 90 days—a bird beautiful and brave, and affording for the table two kinds of delicious meats: The suculent, the glorious, indispensable Thanksgiving Turkey: No where on the globe is there any thing to match him. And on account of his being native here he was named by Dr. Franklin as the emblem on our national flag, instead of the eagle, which was then and had been in such use among the Romans and other nations ancient and modern.

We gave to the Old World, Tobacco: good or bad it is our contribution.—Is *woman* the last best gift to man? It may be so—but surely tobacco comes next. A woman may be an *irritant*, but tobacco is a *sedative*. The Prince and the Peasant, the Scholar and the Student, the Philosopher and the Soldier, the Editor and the News Boy all worship at the shrine of "Our Lady Nicotine." It seems to have created its own want; but nevertheless, although an acquired taste, the use of it, in one form or another, now seems indispensable to the human family. It is charged with all the vices and credited with all the virtues that flesh is heir to. "No contribution, says a learned writer and observer, from newly discovered land has ever been so welcomed as this so-called noxious weed. No new faith has ever travelled so fast and far among men as the habit of smoking. In scarce a century from the first introduction of the plant in Europe, its use had spread to nearly half the people in the Old World."

We furnished Maize, or Indian corn to the people of Europe, Asia and Africa: Hundreds of millions of bushels are grown annually. Its range is almost universal. It produces more food for the care, labor and time expended than any other food product whatever. It is sweet, nutritious, delicious. Whether in the milk or in the ripened grain it is an article of food and commerce, and ninety days after it is put into the ground it is available. It is easily harvested and easily kept, and if there is any more beautiful sight than a hundred acres of growing corn with its golden tassel and rich silk and green leaves and sturdy stalks loaded with swelling ears, it has never been my lot to meet it. And not only the grain but the leaf and the stalk properly cut and cured are second to no other winter food for cattle, whether for milk or for beef. It is grown more successfully here than elsewhere, but its introduction into the agriculture and food products of the world is of an importance to the domestic animals, horses, cattle and sheep, beyond estimate.

The world is indebted to America for the Potato: In what region is it not cultivated, and in what one is it not held to be an indispensable article of food. Millions of lives have been saved by it. Its varieties are almost infinite, and like Indian corn in two or three months from the planting it is on the table at nearly every meal. Roasted, or boiled with various vegtables or with sundry meats, it is always welcome. To man and beast this underground product is a chosen article of diet. Its cousin and congener, the Tomato, is also the gift of America to the world. Almost as largely used as the other, but of less value as a food product, it enters into a variety of dishes, soups and relishes that are increasing in their number year by year. To our credit also are to be placed all the varieties of cocoa and chocolate, vanilla and pine apples.

Think what the world would be now if at one fell swoop we were to be deprived of all these articles, not to speak of many more which might be included in the list.

Perhaps we should add one more to the now indispensable articles in favor of human life. The Cinchona tree.

It is native to Peru, and while its basic principle was early discovered, and the article was used and known as "Peruvian bark" and "Jesuits bark" etc., it required scientific knowledge to develop all its qualities and to distinguish between the different members of the family, the true and the false. The trees are an evergreen often of great magnitude, the flowers are white, rose-colored or purplish and very fragrant. The trees in their native habitat are becoming scarce, but extensive plantations are now cultivated by the Dutch in Java, by the British in India and Ceylon. There are large plantations at Trinidad, Manritius and St Helena. Agues, neuralgia and all sorts of intermittent fevers and of nervous troubles yield to Quinine: No eulogy need be pronounced on that, but that America gave to the world this grand specific against so many diseases that oppress the race should be a source of thankfulness and gratulation.

But besides all these things, we have given to the people of the "Old World an example of a goverment of the people, for the people, by the people" which has arroused their enthusiasm and emulation and raised for all time the plane of human existance and happiness. We have shown what their own citizens are capable of, having taken them in the mass and educated them in the proper duties of citizenship and manhood. We have shown them what individual energy can accomplish when not over weighted and not hampered by conditions. In a hundred years the blessings and advantages of a free government raised our population from three millions to sixty millions and from a small belt of land along the Atlantic we spread from Ocean to Ocean, from the lakes to the gulf, still one and indivisible, and stronger and greater for the more perfect knowledge which our different conditions of intercourse have given to us.

We have given to the subjects of the government of the Old World another example of our greatness as a nation and as individuals. Not only have we produced and sold to those countries hundreds of millions of bushels of root and grain foods: but when the cry of starvation came from Ireland years ago and within the last year from Russia; when there was nothing to eat and no money to buy, ship load after ship load of food were given to the starving men, women and children, when there was no other possible source of supply. The three little ships of Columbus, empty of every thing, have grown into immense vessels, and not only once or twice but year after year bear back to the sick the means of health, and to the hungry the corn and the wine which gladden the heart of man.

The selection of the fair ground proved an unfortunate one. It was cold and the wind blew and nobody could hear the speeches or any thing else. The Opera House would have been much better.

NOT SO EASY.

People are beginning to understand that the new ballot law is an intricate piece of machinery, and that a good many mistakes are going to be made unless voters will take pains to learn beforehand. THE COLUMBIAN has printed a sample ballot, and given repeated instructions about the manner of marking the ballot. This issue contains a form of ballot with all the offices to be voted for in this county, but with fictitious names. Study it carefully, and if you do not understand it, ask some one to show you how to mark it.

At the Bloomsburg fair the votes cast at the booths erected there, show the necessity for instruction in this matter. There were 857 ballots marked. Of these 212 were marked wrong, being a little over 25 per cent. were wrong, while of the republican votes there 32 per cent. wrong. Study up the ballot law.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., post office and will be sent to the dead letter office November 8, 1892.

Mr. Frank Aymar Mr. J. C. Bonine Mr. Mat Campbell Mr. C. R. Culbertson Mrs. Mary E. Daniels Mrs. Martha Jones Wm Littery Mrs. A. W. Long Mr. D. McGary Mrs. Matzdorff O. H. Ostrander Mr. Martin Rhoades Mr. Wes San Mr. John A. Sandherr Miss Daisy Womelsdorf.

Persons calling for these letters will please say they were advertised October 25, 1892. One cent will be charged on each letter advertised.

A. B. CATHCART, P. M.

PERSONAL.

Julius Lindegren, the piano tuner, will be in Bloomsburg next month. Reserve your order for him.

Mr. Levi Beishline of Van Camp, one of our oldest subscribers, and a staunch Democrat, was in town on Tuesday.

Miss Annie Bidleman of School craft, Michigan, is visiting her relatives in Bloomsburg. She is at present with Mr. and Mrs. Pierce Foulk. She is a daughter of Ellis Bidleman.

Chandlee Eves left Millville on Tuesday evening to attend the autumn meeting of the Pennsylvania Board of agriculture held in Indiana Pa. this week. Mr. Eves was elected member of this Board by the Columbia County agricultural society at its annual meeting in May 1878 and by re-elections has held the office continually since that time. He is now the Republican candidate for Congress in this district.

The Presbyterians are expecting a feast of good things next week. The Decennial Meetingof the Home Missionary Society of the Northumberland Presbytery (it includes eight counties) will be held in their church. The 1st session will be Wednesday evening and there will be three sessions on Thursday, the last in the evening when Dr. McMillan of New York, a Secretary of the Board of Home Missions will make an address. Mrs. Dr. Vose a Missionary Teacher from Alaska will be present during all the meetings.

Every one is cordially invited to be present.

Resolutions of the W. H. A. F. Society of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church of Bloomsburg, on the Death of Mrs. W. R. Tubbs.

WHEREAS, it has pleased our Heavenly Father in His allwise dealings, to remove from our Society, after a lingering and painful illness, a faithful and honored "member", Mrs. W. R. Tubbs, to the rest prepared for those who love Him.

Resolved: That whilst we submissively bow to the decree of Almighty God, we sincerely mourn the loss of a loved Sister; a loss which can only be compensated for by the assurance that it is her everlasting gain.

Resolved: That we extend to the bereaved husband and friends our sympathies and commend them to the mercy of our kind Heavenly Father, who doth not willingly afflict.

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be placed upon our records, a copy sent to the bereaved family and published in our Town papers.

MRS. A. J. WILLIAMS,
MARY M. UNANGST,
MRS. G. P. FRYMIRE, } Com.

A New Book.

We received a copy of a book, entitled, "Hold the Fort," from the publisher, Daniel Miller, of Reading, of which Rev. A. Houtz is the author. It is a neat little volume, in size 16 mo. and contains 165 pages. It can be obtained by sending the price, which is 50 cents to Rev. A. Houtz, Orangeville, Pa. The title is suggestive of warefare and will naturally enlist the youthful mind to a careful perusal. The parallel between the natural and spiritual is so distinctly and vividly drawn in the "evening talks" by "Grand pa and the children," on every topic that the reader cannot than otherwise conclude that the natural is but the shadow of the spiritual, and only a likeness of the reality. It is rich with introductory matter, every instance of which the author skillfully illustrates every point in question by comparison between the temporal and eternal. Its moral worth cannot be measured with gold, and the book ought to be in every home. It is highly entertaining to the young. It would be a valuable addition to every Sunday School library.

JOHN C. WENNER.

THE COLUMBIAN has the contract for printing the ballots for this county. We are running day and night to complete the work in time. The official certificate was not received from Harrisburg by the Commissioners until Monday night, which delayed the printing several days.

The new fountain has too little action for its size. At the top there is nothing but an invisible spray, and the streams flowing from the basins are too sluggish. There is not a jet of water that goes up in the air about the entire structure.

The most expensive legislature in the world is that of France, which costs annually $3,600,000,000. The Italian parliament costs $430,000 a year.

THE FORM OF THE OFFICIAL BALLOT.

A Facsimile of it as properly marked by a voter intending to vote a STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC ticket. This is not an official ballot and cannot be used in voting.

A Cross (X) marked in the square at the right of the party appellation at the head of a Group of Candidates indicates a vote for all the candidates in such group.

A Cross (X) marked in the square at the right of the Name of a Candidate indicates a vote for that candidate.

The reader should not forget that the Marks (X) which appear as shown below are not upon the ballot when it is taken by the voter, but indicate how he is to place the marks upon it in order to vote. The names given are not those of the candidates.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. VOTE FOR 32.

REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRATIC. X	BY NOMINATION PAPERS.	The voter may insert below the name of any person whose name is not printed on the ballot for whom he desires to vote.
Boies Penrose, 1331 Spruce street, Philadelphia.	Gerard C. Brown, 47 Main street, Yorkana.	W. V. Bacon, 47 Main street, Greensburg.	
John B. Robinson, 148 Second street, Media.	A. D. Markley, 14 Vine street, Harrisburg.	Samuel J. Brown, 111 Main street, Gettysburg.	
Amos H. Mylin, 1207 Chestnut street, Lancaster.	M. E. McDonald, 261 Chestnut street, Scranton.	Alfred Beige, 227 Elm avenue, Johnstown.	
Alex. E. Thompson, 740 Second street, Lebanon.	Henry D. Green, 140 Fifth street, Reading.	Abraham A. Barker, 922 Mexham street, Johnstown.	
J. K. Newell, 47 Spring street, Somerville.	M. C. Hemmiger, 20 Tilghman avenue, Allentown.	Samuel C. Cawn, 46 Chestnut avenue, West Chester.	
H. B. Packer, 121 Reynolds street, Wyoming.	H. H. Lathrich, 79 Main street, Stanton.	Joseph Cort, 31 Hawthorn avenue Greensburg.	
S. D. Bates, 146 Mulberry street, Harrisburg.	William H. Hines, 72 Crescent street, Wilkesbarre.	Marvin M. Evanson, 113 Duke street, York.	
Luther R. Reefer, 151 Chestnut street, Lewisburg.	W. M. Hapaker, 25 Pine street, Marsh Creek.	Samuel W. Edgar, 20 Pittsburg street, Butler.	
J. M. Woods, 170 Charlotte street, Lewistown.	Grant Herring, 10 Gay street, Bloomsburg.	William T. Everson, 604 Tenth street, Freeburg.	
W. McK. Williamson, 1901 Arch street, Philadelphia.	James Rosser, 204 Vine street, West Auburn.	T. Potts Green, 47 Ninth street, Washington.	
John A. Lemon, 279 Locust avenue, Hollidaysburg.	B. J. Monaghan, 204 Poplar street, Shenandoah.	D. Thos. Hickman, 17 South street, Somerset.	
N. V. Critchfield, 9 Main street, Jersey Shore P. O.	William Penn Lloyd, 20 Pine street, Mechanicsburg.	S. G. M. Hollopeter, 219 Marvin street, Altoona.	
C. E. Robbins, 200 Main street, Brownsburg.	P. Gray Meek, 371 Montrose street, Bellefonte.	T. F. Hershberger, 341 Market street, Allentown.	
J. B. Showalter, 75 Center avenue, Barnhart's Mills.	H. K. Sloan, 64 Norris street, Indiana.	David C. Jeremy, 227 Cresson street, Evansburg.	
John N. Neeb, 48 Stockton avenue, Allegheny City.	Harry Alvan Hall, 37 Carlisian street, St. Mary.	John A. McConnell, 218 Pine street, Salina.	
W. R. Crawford, 35 Arch street, Franklin.	Matthias Brandt, 12 Cross street, Sprague.	A. K. Miller, 710 Lombard street, Brookville.	
D. B. McCreary, 30 Center avenue, Erie.	William B. Dunlap, 164 Water street, West Bridgewater.	Alfred B. Miller, 432 Briggs street, Lewistown.	
William Flinn, 933 Penn avenue, Pittsburg.	S. J. Logan, 371 Main street, Hartstown.	Charles W. Miller, 27 Sixth street, Hazleton.	
F. A. Osborn, 1329 Jefferson street, Philadelphia.	S. E. Nivin, 10 Market street, Chester.	Emmett D. Nichols, 40 Green street, Waynesburg.	
Samuel S. Steele, 29 Cross street, Green Tree.	John H. Fow, 1231 North 9th street, Philadelphia.	Seymour J. Noble, 315 North Third st., Indiana.	
C. W. Thomas, 417 Algon street, Philadelphia.	John Kearns, 1605 Liberty avenue, Pittsburg.	James W. Orr, 342 South street, Easton.	
John Upperman, 644 Butler street, Pittsburg.	Edward T. McNeelis, 49 Allen street, Johnstown.	George R. Passmur, 40 Delaware avenue, Media.	
Charles A. Potter, 1930 N. 18th street, Philadelphia.	W. Rush Gillan, 253 Pine street, Chambersburg.	John R. Patton, 312 College avenue, Lancaster.	
A. D. Harlan, 808 Lombard street, Coatesville.	George W. Skinner, 27 Main street, Big Cove Tannery.	Ezra Reist, 70 Mercer street, Mercer.	
John C. Grady, 1725 Arch street, Philadelphia.	Samuel M. Wherry, 38 William street, Shippensburg.	J. Calvin Rummel, 831 Jackson street, Scranton.	
Winfield S. Smith, 500 Main street, Bainbridge.	M. F. Sando, 306 Spruce street, Scranton.	Godfrey Stringer, 511 Bedford avenue, Bedford.	
Jacob Crouse, 2140 Cumberland st., Philadelphia.	J. J. Herer, 427 Locust street, Latrobe.	George V. Snyder, 123 Montgomery st., Norristown.	
J. S. Fruit, 40 Chestnut street, Mercer.	John F. Farrell, 10 Franklin street, Houtsdale.	Jacob H. Santo, 95 Elk avenue, Ridgway.	
Ellwood Becker, 1 Pine street, Philadelphia.	Frank G. Wile, 17 Hope street, Telford.	William C. Tilden, 64 Huntingdon st., Huntingdon.	
J. B. Finley, 219 Thompson street, Monongahela City.	J. P. Hines, 49 Orant street, Stoneboro'.	James Thomas, 421 Penn avenue, Pittsburg.	
Jesse M. Baker, 79 Center avenue, Media.	Charles I. Baker, 44 Norris street, Norristown.	And. W. Wilson, Sr., 618 Walnut street, Prohibition party, Lebanon.	
W. B. Flickinger, 429 Water street, Erie.	Peter J. Criste, 17 Palmer street, Milton.	Samuel Wunder, Jr., 1714 Memphis st., Prohibition party, Philadelphia.	

CONGRESS AT LARGE. VOTE FOR TWO.

F. L. Pollard, 84 Morton street, Pittsburg.	Mortimer F. Elliott, 227 Orange street, Wellsboro.	J. B. Showalter, 75 Center avenue, Greensburg.	
J. F. Lonsdale, 60 West street, Middleburg.	Walter E. Ritter, 23 Locust street, Williamsport.	H. A. Patton, 321 James street, Lancaster.	

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT. VOTE FOR ONE.

W. H. Marion, 43 South street, Lebanon.	George Ross, 78 Doyles street, Doylestown.	Amos Briggs, 1200 N. Broad street, Prohibition party, Philadelphia.	

CONGRESS. VOTE FOR ONE.

REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRATIC. X	BY NOMINATION PAPERS.	The voter may insert below the name of any person whose name is not printed on the ballot for whom he desires to vote.
A. B. Watson, 32 Dauphin street, Philadelphia.	John Smith, 311 State street, Harrisburg.	Samuel M. Kennedy, 415 S. 15th street, Prohibition party, Duncannon.	

REPRESENTATIVES. VOTE FOR TWO.

REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRATIC. X	BY NOMINATION PAPERS.	The voter may insert below the name of any person whose name is not printed on the ballot for whom he desires to vote.
J. J. Foley, 12 Douglas street, Norristown.	Daniel Thompson, 111 Walnut street, Annville.	Morris A. Wilson, Jennings street, Prohibition party, Cornwall.	
J. O. Stout, 113 Baldwin street, Annville.	Thomas Rose, Derry Township, Lebanon county.	John F. Myers, 42 Dickenson street, Prohibition party, Jonestown.	

TO MARK A BALLOT.

The above is a facsimile of the ticket to be voted in this county except that the names are fictitious. A Democrat who wants to vote the straight ticket marks in three places: First, at the top in the square near the word "Democratic" under the head of Presidential Electors. Second, under the head of "Congress" and third, under the head of Representatives. An X appears above where the ticket should be marked. This is for straight Democratic voters. We are not attempting to give instuctions to any body else.

Good Looks.

Goods looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive, you have a Billious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look, and if your Kidneys be affected you have Pinched Look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and Tonic acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples Blotches, Boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at C. A. Kleim's Drug-store, 50c. per bottle.

Young people predisposed to myopia should not study by artificial light.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pill Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do good and cost you nothing. C. A. Kleim's Drug Store.

To-day

Hood's Sarsaparilla stands at the head in the medicine world, admired in prosperity and envied in merit by thousands of would-be competitors. It has a larger sale than any other medicine. Such success could not be won without positive merit.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal. They are the best family cathartic.

Titus died in the third year of his reign. Suspicions were entertained of poison, the poisoner being believed to be his brother Domitian, who succeeded him.

A GOD-SEND is Ely's Cream Balm. I had catarrh for three years. Two or three times a week my nose would bleed. I thought the sores would never heal. Your Balm has cured me."—Mrs. M. A. Jackson, Portsmouth, N. H.

I was so much troubled with catarrh it seriously affected my voice. One bottle of Ely's Cream Balm did the work. My voice is fully restored.—E. F. Liepsner, A. M., Pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

Amaziah king of Judah, fled from Jerusalem on the discovery of a conspiracy against him, but was followed and killed.

What is the dismay of the early pedestrian, who leaves his cozy home on a winter's morning in quest of lucre or pleasure when he finds himself suddenly the victim of the treachery of a slippery pavement. It will be a comfort to know that Salvation Oil will cure his bruised limbs.

The Greeks sometimes buried their dead in the ground, but more generally cremated them in imitation of the Romans.

Only those who have tried it knows its value—Bull's Head Horse and Cattle powder, we mean. Price 25 cents per package of 1 lb, full weight.

In the Boulevard St. Germain in Paris you can drop a small sou into a slot in a circular column publicly situated, press a button and catch eight quarts of hot water in a pail.

Everything Big.

Mr. Gotham—Is your home in a good section for farming?

Western Man—I sh'd say so. Why, I've seen hailstones as big as hen's eggs.—New York Weekly.

Pre-eminent for cough and cold. Mr. Wm. J. Beecher, 142 Whitesboro St., Utica, N. Y., writes: "Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has cured my two children of a very bad cough and cold, which they have had for some time. It cannot be equaled for coughs or colds.

A Frenchmen has succeeded, it is said, in producing an excellent driving belt by parchmenting the leather instead of tanning it.—The belts have greater durability and do not stretch.

In the fall of 1890 G. C. Sexsmith, a farmer living near Atchison, Kan., found an ear of corn that showed odd number of rows of grain—nineteen.

How can you season sauces for pudding and pastry without some sort of flavoring? Bull's Head Flavoring Extracts are first-class and cheap. Price only 10 cts.

It is stated as remarkable that in most ancient statues the second toe is longer than the great toe. The reverse is the case in men of the present time.

The great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh is vouched for by thousands of people whom it has cured.

CAMPAIGN SONGS.

Best Efforts in the New York World's Prize Contest.

The hosts of the Democracy are marshaled for the fray;
With Cleveland now to lead them on they're sure to win the day;
Their principles are borne aloft upon their banner true,
And they are the men true blue.

CHORUS.

Shout glory, glory, hallelujah!
Shout glory, glory, hallelujah!
Shout glory, glory, hallelujah!
And they are the men true blue.

Fidelity to truth and trust, fidelity to right,
Inspire them with burning zeal to meet opposing might;
And, fighting for the principles bequeathed to them of yore,
They'll sweep from shore to shore.

No centralized plutocracy; no catering to class;
No lifting high in privilege above the common mass;
No legislation to annul the right of equal share,
When Cleveland and his men get there.

The toiling millions in the field, the millions in the shop,
The yeomanry of brain and brawn, the country's pride and prop,
Shall find no high protective tax their industry o'erwhelm
When Cleveland holds the helm.

'Tis blazoned on the banner that the Democrat unrolls,
"No force bill shall obtrude its baneful shadow on the polls;"
His dear bought, sacred interests shall not be wrest away
In the Democratic day.

The doctrines of the fathers, they who made the nation free,
Shall be the cry and watchword of the new Democracy;
Those grand, eternal principles upheld by noble sires
Shall burn as altar fires.

Hurrah! then, men, for Cleveland and for Stevenson, hurrah!
They represent the principles to crystallize in law;
They stand for righteous government, and they will win the fight,
Because they stand for right.

With Cleveland and with Stevenson the hosts will march along,
To swell at last the chorus of triumphant battle song,
When shouts of glad hosannas will be heard on every hand,
Through all this glorious land.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

TO MARK A BALLOT.

AN INTERESTING OBJECT LESSON FOR DEMOCRATIC VOTERS.

Plain Directions as to the Proper Method of Marking the New Official Ballot in Order to Vote a Straight Party Ticket or to Split the Ticket.

Elsewhere in this paper will be found a facsimile of the new form of ballot that will be used on Nov. 8, marked in accordance with the recent opinion of Attorney General Hensel on this point. It should be noted that the names that appear in this sample ballot are not those of the candidates to be voted for, the names having been filled in at random to give the appearance of the real ballot.

A little study of the form will show that the new ballot is not nearly so intricate and formidable as it appears at first sight.

To vote the straight Democratic ticket, without any scratching, the voter marks his ticket as shown. In other words, he *puts a cross (X) in the square to the right of the word "Democratic" wherever it occurs in the second column;* that is, as many crosses as there are groups in the Democratic column—the word "Democratic," as often as it may occur, indicating the beginning of a distinct Democratic group. The only difficulties in the use of the new ballot being those which arise from an attempt to vote a mixed or "scratched" ticket, Democratic voters are cautioned against voting any but a straight ticket (except for good cause, and then only after careful instruction), as to do so is attended with danger that the entire ticket may be invalidated.

It is necessary to observe the groupings carefully, as indicated by the heavy black lines. Where a straight vote is cast for the candidates in a group the cross should be opposite the name of the party, never opposite the name of the nominee or nominees.

Where a voter wishes to scratch his ticket the marking is different. With more than one name in a group, the cross is omitted from opposite the name of the party at the head of a group and must be put opposite the name of every candidate in the group for whom the voter wishes to vote. With but one name in the group the cross should be put opposite the name of the party.

In the case of the Prohibitionists, whose candidates have a place on the ballot through nomination papers, the name of every candidate voted for must be marked separately. Every presidential elector must be marked. Where a Prohibitionist desires to vote for a Democratic or Republican candidate in preference to one of his own party, he should place a cross opposite that name, leaving a blank in his own list.

The voters of the People's party, not having filed any nomination papers at Harrisburg, will vote by writing in the names of their candidates in the blank space reserved for that purpose at the right hand side of the ballot. No marks are necessary in this case. In the same way any Republican, Democrat or Prohibitionist wishing to vote for any candidate whose name does not appear on the ballot, such as an independent candidate for the legislature, can write his name in the blank space in that group.

The blank column on the extreme right of the ballot is intended to permit the voter to cast his vote for a person or persons whose names are not on the ballot under any of the ticket headings. In order to do this it will be necessary for the voter to write the name of his candidate in the blank space opposite to the title of the office. Should he intend to vote for either Democratic, Republican or Prohibition candidates for offices comprised in the same group, he must make the cross opposite the name of each person for whom he intends to vote in that group.

By paying a little attention to these directions no voter need have any trouble in preparing his ballot correctly and expeditiously.

Democracy.

[Air—"America."]

Democracy! 'tis to thee,
Through ages yet to be,
Our land will cling;
In springtime's radiant show,
In summer's ardent glow,
In winter's frost and snow,
Thy blessings bring.

Democracy! 'tis to thee,
Faith of the truly free,
We ever bow;
Faith that was sorely tried,
Faith that has never died,
Faith that will sure abide,
Triumphant now.

Democracy! 'tis to thee,
When other hope shall flee,
We turn our gaze;
Where oceans lave our shore,
Where prairies yield their store,
Where mountain torrents roar,
We render praise.

Democracy! 'tis of thee
All men will surely see
The glorious day.
That God their cry may heed,
That God may help their need,
That God may grant thee speed,
We ever pray.

A Change of Base.

The tariff mongers have changed their base, in accordance with campaign exigencies. Formerly their cry was the "home market," and they did not conceal their contempt for the poor markets of the countries of South America. Now their whole talk is of reciprocity with South America and of the wonderful increase in the exports of breadstuffs last year, which they attribute wholly to the McKinley tariff. When the exports of breadstuffs shall again fall under more favorable conditions in Europe and under the natural influence of trade obstruction, the tariff mongers will again have the "home market" to fall back upon. The great beauty of high tariff logic is that it can readily adapt itself to any and every conceivable condition of things.—Philadelphia Record.

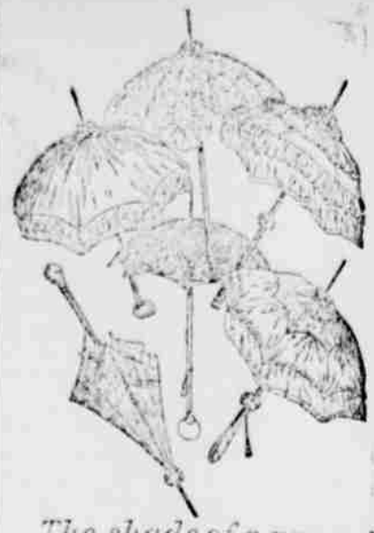
How It Looks in Iowa.

Take the recent Republican "victory" in Vermont as it stands and extend the same Republican loss of votes into Iowa in proportion, and the plurality of $1,711 for Harrison in 1888 will be wiped out in November next and changed to a plurality of 6,000 and over for Cleveland, and this is just about the way Iowa looks at present for Republican consolation.—Sandusky (O.) Journal.

Either Peck or Aldrich Was Wrong.

The Republican organs who a short time ago were commending Senator Aldrich's statement in regard to the effects of the tariff are directly refuting his statements when they call attention to Mr. Peck's monstrous array of statistics. They cannot both be correct.—Newport (R. I.) Herald.

PHILLIPS'.



The shade of a parasol is a very acceptable thing in the summer months, but the reputation of Philips' cafe and Bakery cannot be thrown in the shade at any time the year round. Bread and cakes fresh every day. We are sole agents for Tenney's fine candies: Ice Cream always: Catering for parties and weddings a specialty. Special terms to regular boarders in the Cafe.

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Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Stenography, Type-writing, Penmanship, Arithmetic, and all branches leading to a thorough business education. **A practical institution**, preparing its pupils for success in **business**. Terms moderate. No charge for situations. Write for catalogue. N. A. Miller, Pres't. Elmira, N. Y.

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LATEST PATENTS—BEST IMPROVEMENTS. WITH ELECTRO-MAGNETIC SUSPENSORY.

Will cure without medicine all Weakness resulting from overtaxation of brain, nerve forces, excesses or indiscretion, as sexual exhaustion, drains, losses, Sexual debility, nervousness, languor, rheumatism, kidney, liver and bladder complaints, lame back, lumbago, sciatica, general ill-health etc. This electric belt contains Wonderful Improvements over all others, and gives a current that is instantly felt by the wearer or we forfeit $5,000.00, and will cure all of the above diseases or no pay. Thousands have been cured by this marvelous invention after all other remedies failed, and we give hundreds of testimonials in this and every other state.

Our powerful improved ELECTRIC SUSPENSORY is the greatest boon ever offered weak men. FREE WITH ALL BELTS. Health and Vigorous Strength GUARANTEED in 60 to 90 days. Send for large illustrated pamphlet, sealed, free by mail. Address

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Makes now the finest PORTRAITS and CRAYONS. Is having his Gallery remodled and fitted up in fine style, and the only first class north light in the county.

12 CABINETS $1.00.

Also having a wagon on the road fitted with the latest improvements for taking in views, Portraits and Tintypes, will call at your door without extra charge. Reserve your photos as we carry a full line copying samples till we call at your place.

Drop us a postal card and we will set a day to call on you.

Gallery Main St., next to St. Elmo Hotel,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED BY Peck's INVISIBLE TUBULAR EAR CUSHIONS. Whispers heard. Comfortable. Successful where all Remedies FAIL. Illustrated book & proofs free. Address F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, New York.

PREVENTS DIPHTHERIA.
Dr. Hoxie's
CERTAIN CROUP CURE

Acts directly on the mucous membranes of the throat, allaying inflamation at once. Hence its immediate relief in croup, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, and Whooping Cough. 50 cents.

A. P. HOXSIE, Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.

WANTED at once. SALESMEN in every county for our Choice Nursery Stock and new varieties of SEED POTATOES. Salary or commission. Steady employment. Send for terms.

HOOKER, GROVER & CO., Nurserymen and Seedsmen, Rochester, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female Weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 50c. & $1.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15cts. at Druggists.

J. G. WELLS

Has received a fine lot

of SILVERWARE, CUT GLASS,

and DECORATED CHINA.

See the Display in his Windows

Special attention given
to the repairing of
Watches and Clocks.

EYES TESTED FREE OF CHARGE
WHEN GLASSES ARE PURCHASED.

C. B. ROBBINS,

DEALER IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

"Well Bred, Soon Wed," Girls Who Use

SAPOLIO

are Quickly Married. Try it in Your Next

House-Cleaning.

ALEXANDER BROTHERS & CO.

DEALERS IN

Cigars, Tobacco, Candies, Fruits and Nuts

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Henry Maillard's Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

F. F. Adams & Co's Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco

Sole agents for the following brands of Cigars:

Henry Clay, Londres, Normal, Indian Princess, Samson, Silver Ash

Bloomsburg Pa.

IS BUSINESS DULL WITH YOU?

ADVERTISING IS AN ANTIDOTE FOR DULLNESS.

•TRY•IT•

AND SEE YOUR STORE FILL WITH CUSTOMERS.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

CARPET, MATTING,

or OIL CLOTH,

YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT

W. H. BROWER'S

2nd Door above Court House.

A large lot of Window Curtains in stock.

$6.55 PRESENT FREE!

Beautiful book containing the latest vocal music full sheet-music plates, handsome cover, including the following gems, unabridged:

Afterwards,	40	I've Worked Eight Hours,	40
Baby's Fast Asleep,	40	I Whistle and Wait,	40
Comrades,	50	Love's Golden Dream,	40
God Bless Our Land,	25	Old Organ Blower,	40
Go Pretty Rose,	50	Our Last Waltz,	40
Guard the Flag,	40	Over the Moonlit Sea,	40
In Old Madrid,	50	Sweet Katie Conner,	40
Mary and John,	40	What is Love,	40

We give this book to introduce to you

KROUT'S BAKING POWDER

And KROUT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Unsurpassed for PURITY and STRENGTH.

Your grocer will give you a circular containing additional Premium List with full particulars how to get them free.

ALBERT KROUT, Chemist, Phila.

A FEW CHOICE

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK MALES

For Sale Cheap.

These birds are pure bred and will score from eighty to ninety points.

W. B. GERMAN,

Millville, Pa.

AN ACCEPTED SKETCH.

Sweet Mary posed until I drew her attitude bewitching;
But when her face I sought to trace her features all were twitching.

"Pray do not smile, my dear," said I; "I'll have you soon securely;"
"You will," said she, "if I agree," and then she laughed demurely.

"There, now," I cried; "I have your lips—those last two strokes reveal it."
She laughed and said, with blushes red, "Indeed, I didn't feel it."

A supple line I added next, a girdle drew below it;
"I have your waist!" She cried in haste, "Well, well, I didn't know it."

"Now for ensemble," next I cried; "asleep or wakeful?" "Oh, sir!"
She blushed and said, "You can, instead, draw me a little closer."

I looked within her laughing eye, such sweet intent was in it,
Of loving look, that lo! I took her meaning in a minute.

And then I drew her as she said—dwelt on each feature duly;
"What shall I call the sketch, my dear?" She said, "Call it yours truly."

A Man in the House.

He was Jim among the boys, Jeems to his grandfather, Jimmy to his mother, James to his father and "Bub" to his sisters. He thought if the time ever came when he would be Mr. there could be no greater happiness beyond, says an exchange.

His father overlooked him, his mother coddled him, his sisters snubbed him, but there came a day when he had his revenge.

The day was like any other ordinary day to the rest of the world, but to our James it was the dawning of a new era. If anybody has said that before, the writer forgives them.

The family were seated at the breakfast table when James plunged down stairs, opened the door of the breakfast room and threw this bomb in among them:

"There's a man in the house!"

"Goodness gracious me!" gasped his mother, running to hide in the china closet.

"Where is he?" gasped the sisters, crawling under the table.

"D-o-n-'t b-e g-o-e-s-e!" chattered the father. "W-h-o-'s a-f-r-a-i-d?" and he seized the carving-knife, and rose to the occasion.

Meanwhile James had kept on to the kitchen, where he continued shouting.

"There's a man in the house!"

"Lawd a massy, we'se be all killed dead!" quavered the cook.

Then she rushed out and shouted "Police!" and soon she had the patrol wagon at the door.

"Where's the man?" inquired the minion of the law when he had been informed that there was a man in the house.

"Here," cried James, as he winked at his frightened family. "I am twenty-one years old to-day, and if I ain't a man, I'd like to know who is?"

Where They Missed It.

It was their first baby.

The young mother was in a perfect rapture.

It was an ugly baby, but she did not know it.

Happy young mother.

All of them are like her.

But the father had dark misgivings.

His salary was only $15 per week and babies are expensive luxuries.

Her father was rich but he had frowned upon their union, and had heterodox and heretical notions as to supporting a son in-law beside.

Cruel old man.

One day, when the baby was about a month old, the father came home from his desk and found his wife radiant.

She was even happy when the baby was out of her sight.

"What is it, Jennie?" asked her husband gloomily, for he was yet uncertain as to the blessings conferred by the baby.

He was also sleepy.

"Oh, Charlie," she chirruped, "I heard from papa to-day."

Charlie looked gloomier than ever.

"Don't say anything, dear," she pleaded, for she knew her husband's opinion of her father. "He has heard of our baby, and though he has not yet determined to forgive us, he has sent us a check for $5,000 for dear baby's sake."

At first the young husband's face showed a gleam of pleaure, then it shadowed again.

"Aren't you glad, Charlie?" she asked with a quivering lip.

Then he smiled joyfully.

"Yes, darling," he whispered, "but we should have had twins."—Detroit Free Press.

Expensive Fishing.

"There's a good deal in knowing just how to manage a fishing excursion," said a west side man one morning. "This thing of sitting along the river bank, waiting for a mud-cat nibble, is dull existence."

"Where is the best fishing?" asked the Columbus *Post* reporter.

"Well, the Lewiston reservoir is a good place if you understand fishing. By the way, did you hear of Pete Borger's fishing excursion down there?"

"No."

"Well, Peter took a party down there in wagons. Peter knows all about fishing and they went well suppied with grub and had a fine time."

"Any luck?"

"I should say! They went in heavy. They had $38 worth of groceries, $50 in money and other perquisites. They packed and shipped everything, using $2 worth of ice, paying $2.75 express charges, although they had five wagons along. There were thirty-eight people along and the whole catch was shipped to Columbus."

"What did it amount to?" eagerly asked the reporter.

"Five small sunfish!"

Free Information.

"And is this your first glimpse of an ocean, Willie?"

"Yes, ma'am. We haven't any oceans in Kansas, ma'am."—Truth.

Every garment we sell is of our own manufacture. No other retail clothier in Philadelphia can truthfully say the same.

We make and sell the best-fitting Ready-made Clothes you ever saw.

That is why our prices are uniformly lower than all others.

$12.00 for Men's Handsome All-Wool Cheviot Suits.
$3.50 for Boys' Fine All-Wool Cheviot Knee-Pant Suits, with extra Pants. $4.75
Men's and Young Men's beautiful Silk-lined Fall Overcoats for $10.00.
Elegant Kersey Winter Overcoat, $10, $12, $13.50, $15, $20, $25.

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WARREN A. REED. *Opposite Post Office.*

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all their

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE

PILES "ANAKESIS" gives instant relief and is an infallible Cure for Piles. Price $1. By Druggists or mail. Samples free. Address "ANAKESIS," Box 2416, New York City.

M'KILLIP BRO'S.

Photographers.

Only the best work done. Finest effects in light, and shade; negatives retouched and modeled for superior finish. Copying viewing and life size crayons.

Over H. L. Clark & Son's store.

BLOOMSBURG.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleans the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores. Restores the Sense of Taste and smell.

CATARRH

TRY THE CURE HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., N.Y.

SPRING TONIC

And Blood Purifier

Proves its worth with the first bottle. It is Popular as a Tonic, Popular as a Blood Purifier, Popular to take as it is agreeable to all; Popular for Children, as it acts readily and leaves no bad results; Popular in prices, as it is within the reach of all. Manners' Double Extract Sarsaparilla is for sale by all Druggists. Only 50c a bottle.

SCHOOL OF COMMERCE

Not like a BUSINESS COLLEGE;
Not like a SHORTHAND COLLEGE
Not like a LITERARY COLLEGE;
Not like a TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, but

THOROUGHLY and EMPHATICALLY

INDIVIDUAL and ORIGINAL.

Catalogue mailed for 4 stamps. Address, NELSON ARTHUR MILLER, Prest., Elmira, N.Y.

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MARKET SQUARE GALLERY,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Headquarters for fine Photographs and Crayons. Copying and enlarging done in our artistic manner. All negatives made by Roshon are preserved and duplicates can be had at any time at reduced rates.

GALLERY OVER
HARTMAN'S STORE.
10-7-1yr.

You Like To Think You Are Well.

—000—

You hope that tired feeling, that nervousness, irritability, indigestion, confusion of ideas and general lack of vigor will pass away with the warm weather. You are

Leaning on a Broken Reed.

You have lived "not wisely, but too well." Your physical, and perhaps mental, powers have been overworked and need some special elements of nutriment not supplied by ordinary food.

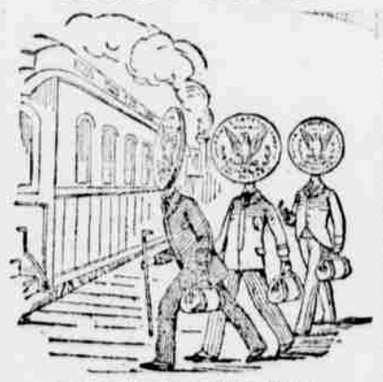
YOU NEED BRAINOLINE.

If your druggist don't keep it, write for sealed circular to.

STANLEY MEDICINE CO.,

(Star Drug Store) 62 S. Main St. Wilkes-Barre

READ THIS.



DOLLARS OFF.

When you want a suit of clothes, a new hat, gloves, neckwear and gents' furnishing goods, you should look for the place where you can get just what you want, in the latest styles, at reasonable prices. A few dollars off is always an object, and I am now making up spring and summer suits from a large assortment of goods, to suit all customers, at prices as low as are consistent with good work. Good fits guaranteed. The latest thing in straw hats are now here. Light as a feather. A beautiful line of neckwear, and summer shirts. Accurate measures taken for silk hats.

Next door to First National Bank. Bertsch, The Tailor, Bloomsburg, Pa.

WANTED Wide-awake workers everywhere for "SCHEPP'S Photographs of the World"; the greatest book on earth; costing $5,000,000; retail at $3.25. SCHEPP'S cash or installments; mammoth illustrated circulars and terms free; daily output over 1500 volumes. Agents wild with success. Mr. THOS. L. MARTIN, Centreville, Texas, PHOTOGRAPHS days; Miss ROSE ADAMS, Wooster, O., $23 in 40 minutes; Rev. J. HOWARD MADISON, Lyons, New York., $101 in 7 hours; a bonanza; magnificent outfit only $1.00. Books on Credit. Freight paid. Ad. Globe Bible Publishing Co., of the WORLD. 723 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa., or 300 Dearborn St., Chicago Ill. 9-30-30t.

RECIPROCITY'S WORK

IT HAS CAUSED A DECREASE OF EXPORTS OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Some Figures Which Reveal a Startling Condition from the Standpoint of the Agriculturists—Reciprocity Is a Hollow Fraud and a Sham.

It was Mr. Blaine's prediction that the McKinley bill would not open a market for a single barrel of pork or bushel of wheat. It has been shown that even with the reciprocity amendment the market for breadstuffs is falling off, and the same story is true of most of our beef and hog products and of our butter and cheese.

Not only is reciprocity not helping the farmer to a larger market, but the natural increase of exports of his products, the increase that was going on before the McKinley bill was conceived, has been stopped and a decrease has taken its place.

The following table shows the growth in exports of the principal articles of provisions in the twenty years from 1870 to 1890:

	1870.	1890.
Hog products	$15,300,647	$85,281,174
Beef products	5,754,639	20,151,035
Dairy products	9,614,262	13,081,856

After this came the McKinley act with its potent reciprocity blessings, and with the following results:

	1890.	1891.
Hog products	$85,281,174	$84,508,698
Beef products	20,151,028	25,038,215
Dairy products	13,081,856	9,863,739

There was a falling off in hog and dairy products, while the increase in the value of beef products was about $6,600,000 less than was demanded by the normal rate of increase prevailing for the twenty years between 1870 and 1890.

This general decline of the business of exporting provisions continues. The official returns for September are now before us, and they are anything but satisfactory to the farmer who has been basing his hopes on the reciprocity provisions of the McKinley law.

The following table shows the quantities of certain dairy beef and hog products exported in September, 1891, and September, 1892:

	1892.	1891.
Cattle (No.)	30,540	29,554
Hogs (No.)	465	887
Beef, canned (lbs.)	6,119,725	9,190,451
Beef, fresh (lbs.)	18,701,668	20,007,827
Beef, salt, etc. (lbs.)	4,373,307	6,287,554
Bacon (lbs.)	35,292,690	36,875,431
Lard (lbs.)	34,711,822	36,298,975
Butter (lbs.)	1,783,834	1,961,916
Cheese (lbs.)	7,033,784	8,815,073

The decline has been so long continued that it has reduced the total exportations of some of these articles for the eleven months ending Sept. 30, as the following table will show:

	1892.	1891.
Canned beef (lbs.)	79,035,401	87,198,140
Salt beef (lbs.)	61,685,347	73,847,445
Hams (lbs.)	74,461,514	76,962,453

The statistics for dairy products are made up for five months only, but they show that in that period, ending Sept. 30, 1892, the exports of butter were less by 3,500,000 pounds than for the corresponding period of 1891.

Now as to the prices. The exports of cattle increased in number, but the average price per head in 1892 was about sixty-eight dollars and in 1891 about eighty-eight dollars, while, notwithstanding the higher price of cans, the price of canned beef remained about the same. Salted meat brought 5 cents in 1892 and a little more than 5½ cents in 1891. Hogs brought $7.72 in 1892 and $9 in 1891. Fresh meat brought 8¼ cents in 1892 and 8½ cents in 1891.

This is the showing made by the official statistics of the operation of jug handled reciprocity on the business of exporting provisions. It is a noteworthy fact that The Tribune has finally come to the sage conclusion that it was not the McKinley law that was responsible for the large exportations of breadstuffs in 1891, but the large crop at home and the short crops abroad. It reaches the further conclusion also that the large crop is accountable for the fall in prices. If the McKinley law cannot overcome such simple and fundamental laws of nature, what good is it to the farmer? Was the act not intended to beat the laws of nature? And is not the farmer taxed on his clothes and other necessaries of life in order that the prices of his crops may advance?

The Tribune is resorting to the law of nature, not by way of returning to a sound mind, but to reconcile the farmer to the loss of his export trade. But what can be its explanation of this decline in provisions? There was no unusual crop of bacon, beef, butter and cheese in 1891. On the contrary, it has been shown that with the exception of beef the exports of these articles fell off from 1890 to 1891, while as to beef the increase of exports was not up to the normal.

The truth is that the reciprocity clause has not helped the farmer to a foreign market for any of his products, and the pretense that it does help him is nothing more nor less than gross ignorance or arrant lying.—New York World.

No Wonder Cooley Changed.

It is difficult to imagine how even partisan blindness could fail to recognize in Judge Cooley's writings and teachings a spirit of deadly hostility to the tyrannical and unlawful taxes levied by means of the McKinley tariff. In order to identify this eminent statesman with Republicanism as now understood it would first become necessary to obtain from him an authoritative declaration repudiating the doctrine he has taught in his books and in his lectures to law students.—Philadelphia Record.

Cleveland Attracts Thoughtful Men.

Around Cleveland are gathering the strong and thoughtful citizens of the republic. A false political economy, a paternalistic distribution of revenues, an intolerant sectionalism cannot be painted gaudily enough to deceive them. In the walks of business and labor the plain sense of the country looks to the leader who tells the truth and knows the right.—Kansas City Times.

The Columbian.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

The Columbia Democrat,

STABLISHED 1827. CONSOLIDATED 1869.

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ELWELL & BITTENBENDER

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

At Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

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THE COLUMBIAN,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1892.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

STATE.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE.
GEORGE A. ALLEN, Erie.
THOMAS P. MERRITT, Berks.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.
CHRISTOPHER HEYDRICK, Venango.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE.
MORTIMER F. ELLIOTT, Tioga.
JNO. C. BULLITT, Philadelphia.
THOMAS B. KENNEDY, Franklin.
DAVID T. WATSON, Allegheny.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Samuel G. Thompson,	Clem't R. Wainwright,
Adam S. Conway,	Charles B. Lafferty,
W. Redwood Wright,	George R. Guss
John O. James,	William Molan,
James Duffey,	Charles D. Breck,
S. W. Trimmer,	Samuel S. Leiby,
Azur Lathrop,	T. C. Hipple,
Thomas Chalfant,	W. D. Himmelreich
P. H. Strubinger,	H. B. Piper,
Joseph D. Orr,	Charles A. Fagan.
Andrew A. Payton,	John D. Braden,
Michael Leibel,	Thomas McDowell,
Cornelius W. Bull,	Wm. G. Yuengling,
J. K. P. Hall.	John Conway.

COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
S. P. WOLVERTON,
FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
E. M. TEWKSBURY,
ANDREW L. FRITZ,

MRS. HARRISON DEAD.

Mrs. Harrison wife of the President, died in the White House on Tuesday last. The sympathy of the entire nation goes out to Mr. Harrison and his family in this hour of their great affliction. The remains will be taken to Indianapolis for interment.

BENTON MASS MEETING.

AN OLD FASHIONED DEMOCRATIC GATHERING.

Last Saturday was a big day at Benton. Democrats were there by hundreds, and the eloquent speeches were listened to attentively for more than two hours by the large crowd on the Fair grounds. The meeting was called to order by John G. McHenry, President of the Benton Democratic Club. J. K. Grotz of Bloomsburg was elected President of the meeting with the following Vice Presidents: John Swartwout, John Zaner, Dr. B. F. Gardner, Wm. B. Peterman, J. P. Hill, Daniel McHenry, Augustus Everhart, J. C. Wenner, A. J. Derr, Amos Neyhard and Wm. Masteller. N. S. Walker and J. F. Harkins took down the speech in short hand.

The speakers of the day were Hon. C. R. Buckalew, Col. J. G. Freeze, Col. Martin and J. M. Garman Esq. of Wilkesbarre. Below is

MR. BUCKALEW'S SPEECH.

Mr. B. after stating that he had just published in the newspapers, an address to the people of the County. upon the Force Bill and the McKinley tariff act which were the main issues of the campaign, and that he should not repeat his views contained in that address, proceeded to commend the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, in view of his established character as a statesman of experience, courage and patriotism. He had exhibited courage and patriotism in a marked degree by his message to congress concerning the surplus in the treasury, recommending the reduction of taxation upon the people, which message resulted in the preparation and passage of the Mills bill by the House of Representatives. That bill was a moderate and reasonable measure and would have relieved many industries from unnecessary burdens, while it was liberal to the point of indulgence upon manufacturers who had been largely protected by priror laws. He declared that Mr. Cleveland's renomination this year at Chicago was not by intrigue or management, nor the work of ambitious politicians, but was dictated and demanded by the democratic people of the United States. For they had confidence in him, admired his independence and courage upon many occasions in his public career and agreed with him heartily in his views of public policy, to be pursued by the president and by congress. He then spoke upon the subject of silver coinage and Mr. Cleveland's letter thereon, and upon other topics of the campaign, as follows.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

There are quite a number of our states and territories in the mountain regions of the west that produce gold and silver.

States having goldmines and silvermines, but I speak now more particularly of silver. This silver-mining is mainly done by great corporatious and by wealthy men: and by the way, these are the men that control legislatures in those states, and many of them come into Congress, aud particularly into the Senate, the millionaires.

Now, gentlemen, the mining interests of the West represented by these men, many years ago concluded that it would be a good thing for them to have the United States as their sole and only customer.

Without any laws in their favor more than for other men, left to the ordinary competition in trade, they would have to mine their gold and silver and sell it as they best could—sell to the United States what it needed for the purpose of coining; sell a portion of it to the manufacturers of gold and silver vessels and utensils of various kinds; and send the residue abroad in convenient quantity when there is a demand for it there: in other words, they would have to dispose of the gold and silver product of their mines, just as a farmer would dispose of the wheat which he grows on his farm. He sells what he can in his own neighborhood and the adjoining parts of the country where it can be cheaply taken, and if there is anything left over he sends it across the ocean. Just so it should be with these silver-miners. I talk upon this subject because it is not often spoken about or discussed in a popular manner, so that common people can understand it, and because it is introductory to what I intend to say as to Cleveland's action with reference to the pretensions of the silvermen. They saw that it would be better for them if they could get the United States to be their sole customer, buying from them on demand all their silver. Coining it into money was equivalent to doing this. They could thus keep up the price of the article, because they could sell to the government at a fixed valuation the product of their mines, which product was otherwise liable to go up and down, or to fluctuate in value, just as other produce whether of farms or of mines. They began to pass laws at Washington through their representatives in the senate and in the house—all their representatives banded together in their interest. The object was to keep up the price of silver. I speak of silver particularly because it is that one of the two metals about which we are more nearly concerned. They passed a law, finally that the government should coin two million dollars a month in silver alone, that the government should buy two millions a month and coin it,so that when ever more than fifty or sixty millions of silver are coined which is the amount that will circulate in the United States, for all purposes of exchange, the surplus must be put up in the banks and held in reserve or deposited in a government depository or disposed of in some other way—stored up some where and watched for safety when the country did not need it as currency.

They commenced by enacting a law for having the government coin two million dollars a month. In the last congress the Republicans passed a law that the coinage of silver should be increased from two millions a month to two millions and a half; and they also provided that the government should purchase over fifty millions every year in the shape of bullion, or in the rough state, and should pay for it according to the market-price, that is, at the price which such government purchase would keep up. What has been the result? Hundreds of millions of silver piled up in government buildings, unused, drawing no interest, out of circulation—the silver bullion of the millionaires purchased by the government at a high price and turned into coin under these laws, and stored in government buildings and guarded there, all at public expense. What do the silver men want besides? They wanted the government to take the whole of their product and pay good money for it made legal tender by law—and that they got from Congress under the administration of Harrison. The silver miners and silver men carry their silver to the government, deliver it, and get for it money or certificates—what are called silver-certificates;—and the next thing is by act of congress to make those certificates legal tender equal with gold, so that everybody shall be forced to take them. When this legislation shall have gone to the whole extent of making the government the sole and exclusive purchaser of all the silver they offer their object will have been attained: and that end I have no doubt they will reach in case of the re-election of Harrison.

Senator Teller of Colorado, who is one of the men mighty in this silver crusade against the public treasury, informs his people at home, in public speeches, that an unlimited silver coinage bill will be signed by Harrison if he is re-elected: and they are apparently satsified: and it is possible, therefore, that Colorado and two or three more of these silver states may be, though reluctant, held by the Republican party, because that party promises the silver men everything that they want. They seem to want the earth, and they are promised that they shall have it.

Now, what could the government sell this silver for to-day, that it has been buying and been issuing paper money for, made legal tender? What could it be sold for to day, supposing we were to throw our silver hoards all into the market? Sixty-five or seventy cents on the dollar; that is probably all. We have been buying silver at a fictitious price, at a valuation beyond the general market price in the markets of the world; because the silver producers are the Republican senators from these mining states, and stand by one another. And yet, gentlemen, while all this is now a fact, and while the people of the United States are now being plundered in this shameful manner by this silver legislation which Harrison and his party have passed, Republican speakers of all rank have been pressed and coerced into its laudation as a great measure for the benefit of the laboringman. Was there ever anything more absurd and preposterous? We are to be told that when you have enabled the silver men to make money by operation of law, the country will be better off, times easier, the people more prosperous. Can anything be more absurd than to claim that the buying of silver in bullion, melting it and casting it into coin, and hoarding that coin in government storehouses, would produce those results.

There has been a check, however, upon the demand of the silver men, their demand being exactly what I have described it. They wish to mine their silver, take it to a government assay office or mint to be coined into money or stored as bullion for the treasury, and then get legal-tender money for it—not for its actual value, but for a fictitious value, the government paying a hundred cents for what is worth sixty-five or seventy. Now, they demand that Congress shall pass a law for taking the whole silver product and all that can be brought here from abroad without limitation of amount; all that is offered year by year. That is what is called unlimited Silver Coinage and that measure was gravely proposed to Congress, and occupied the attention of both houses. I remember well McKinley, the author of the present tariff-law, coming across the chamber and asking me to say a few words against it, to assist in its postponement or defeat. It was put off for the time by a lean vote in the Republican house. How will it be in the future? At that time came a letter from Grover Cleveland, that was read in Congress and read all over the country, in which he called a halt. He openly and roundly denounced unlimited silver coinage, and opposed to it his whole influence; reaching thinking men of all parties, and causing the silver men to pause in their purpose: and nothing else under heaven but that action of Grover Cleveland could have prevented the unlimited coinage bill from passing the house, and the silver men from gaining absolute control over the treasury of the United States. This act of courage endeared him still more to the hearts of the people.

BLAINE'S SPEECH AT OPHIR FARM.

Mr. Blaine made a little speech the other day, after strong solicitation, at Ophir farm. That is a very good name. Ophir is where King Solomon got the gold for his great temple in Jerusalem. We do not know exactly whether it was in Asia or in Africa, or where it was; although a writer of modern fiction, H. Rider Haggard, has located it somewhere in south Africa, and has built up a very interesting story upon that assumption—that somebody found King Solomon's mines down there.

At Ophir farm resides Whitelaw Reid, the Republican candidate for vice-president; and Mr. Blaine was induced to go from Maine to Mr. Reid's farm to pass a few days socially there along with other persons of distinction; and then it happened, strangely enough, that a few farmers came to visit Mr. Reid about the same time; and the farmers naturally wanted to see Mr. Blaine, and Blaine appeared before them and by request made some remarks—only about eight or ten minutes long; within that limit of time, his speech was the best development of Republican weakness in this campaign that we have yet had presented to us from any quarter.

Mr. Blaine said: The country is prosperous; therefore the administration of President Harrison should be sustained, and he ought to be re-elected.

He said that there were in England a great number of persons that were free-traders, who had supported that policy in their own country and looked to its success over here; therefore—observe the logic—therefore every American Irishmen ought to go and vote against the Democratic party of the United States.

Absolutely, besides mere commonplace remarks repeating what has been said a thousand times before about protection, these were the two points of his speech and the only points.

How much did we export last year and how much did we import and what was the difference between the the two amounts?

Mr. Harrison tells you in his letter of acceptance that we sent abroad mainly of agricultural products more in value than we imported, by over two hundred millions of dollars last year, the last fiscal year, which you know ends with the thirtieth of June. What were those articles of export? Cotton from the south, petroleum from Pennsylvania—wheat and corn and the flour of wheat from the West, and pork from Ohio. All these are agricultural, with one exception; and every one of them belongs to the unprotected industries of the United States; there is not one of them that has an atom of protection from the McKinley bill, or has any pretense of it. These two hundred millions of dollars in our favor in our trade with Europe have entered into trade-circulation and commerce between city and country, have kept the wheels of manufacture in motion; and if they have for a while made times, apparently easy and prosperous, what has Harrison's administration to do with it? Did his administration produce short crops in Europe and cause our corn and flour to be sent there? Did Harrison's administration cause the prairies of the West to yield their burden of golden grain for shipment? Of course it had nothing to do with it. Take another view. During the same time there were a hundred and fifty millions paid for pensions, and that money was scattered into every community in the North and the West; none of it to the South, the South happened to be on the wrong side to get pensions. The hundred and fifty millions were distributed to the North and the West out of the public treasury. That money went into every neighborhood and from the individuals that received it entered into general circulation, quickening the pulses of trade throughout the North and the West, and there has been less distress and suffering because of the distribution of this vast amount of money among us of the North and the West. Of this sum we contributed by taxation but two-thirds, the remaining one-third or $50,000,000, being contributed by the South and afterwaads distributed to us. Is not that fifty millions a pretty handsome sum of money, having a tendency to make times a little easier here than they would otherwise be! The present condition of things in the money market and in business circles has nothing whatever to do with Harrison's administration; it is owing to other causes, which would have existed, possibly if his administration had never been. It is Blaine's argument that Irishmen should vote against the Democratic party in this country because there are free-traders in London who sympathize with our party on the subject of the tariff. That is the argument. Mr. Blaine forgets that Gladstone and his liberal party in London are the friends of home rule, and that Gladstone is about fighting a desperate battle in parliament in order to get home-rule for Irishmen, and that this Gladstone and his followers are the free-traders in England, whereas, on the contrary, it is the tory party that is opposed to absolute free trade in their country, it is the tory party that is in favor of what they call fair trade, which is really something like Blaine's reciprocity; it is not exactly like it; is not so badly jointed, has not so many weak places; they are in favor of government interference to some extent; and, therefore, according to Blaine's logic, all the Irishmen ought to vote for protection in this country and ought to vote for the tory party in Great Britain—or, in other words, against Ireland and home rule.

When I finished this speech of Mr. Blaine, with those two points as the whole of it, I concluded that the Republicans in this campaign were exceedingly weak, were standing upon ground so weak that they thought that it would not bear to be stated even by the ablest leader among them.

PENSIONS

This is a subject too long for me to speak upon fully. The pension-system as it now exists is not a matter for present argument. The pension-laws, as you know them or as you have heard of them, are upon the statute-book, and they will remain upon the statute-book uutil they shall expire from natural limitation, because the subjects of their bounty no longer exist. The pension-system is like a screw; which has one direction; it will move upward, but it will never move downwards so far as legislation is concerned. Therefore you may take it for granted that the pensions will be paid as long as the beneficiaries exist; when they die, the pensions will die also. The charge on the government having taken this specific form, cannot now be altered; it is too late to go back and substitute any other plan. Therefore the pension-system is not a subject for political debate. The pension-laws, most of them, were passed in Congress by the votes of both political parties. Yet you will hear Republicans sayiug: "Cleveland vetoed pension-bills." If you will make investigation you will find that in almost every case it was of a private bill, when these bills were being rushed through in batches by the dozen or by the hundred and were brought to the president for signature, he like the honest man that he is, referred to the pension-office for the facts—usually an application having been first made there. If from the report of the office he was satisfied that the claim was unjust—one in a hundred, say—was false, had already been passed upon and rejected for cause, he refused to sign the bill. But no honest claim was ever vetoed by him, and when he did veto a dishonest claim no honest soldier would blame him for doing so.

STATE BANKS.

It has been represented by some Republican newspapers that there is a resolution in the Democratic platform in favor of state banks of issue—created by the state to issue paper money; and they point out that in former times when such money was issued it was often at a discount below par, not worth its face value. In the first place, the resolution in the Democratic platform is one of denunciation of an act of congress which under color of the tax-power lays a tax of ten per cent, upon the issue of state banks. That was done during the war; it was done for the purpose of clearing the road for the national banks, in order that their money should circulate; it was a war measure. Congress, of course, had no power to pass such a law under the constitution of the United States; and the only meaning of that resolution is, that act should now be repealed. Its purpose having been completed a generation ago, it ought to be repealed because it violates constitutional rights. The United State has no right to pass a law abolishing a state institution that the state has lawfully created: it might just as well pass a tax-law to destroy any other institution. The state properly fixes the decree of taxation upon its own property.

But the Democratic party is not in favor of state banks of issue after the old fashion—corporations to have a capital-stock, a reserve of one-third coin and to issue notes. Our party is dead against it, and it is one of the absurdest things in the world to charge the Democratic party of the United States with being a dangerous party on the subject of banks and banking. We have been fighting the abuses of banking every since I can remember, ever since the beginning of Jackson's administration down to this time—opposed to a bank having paper floating around at a discount, and people being thereby oppressed or injured. Against bank abuses we have been fighting for two or three generations. This is a most absurd charge to make against us; we have been opposed to speculative banking and shall alwaysr emain so.

THE BAKER BALLOT LAW.

There is now a law for voters and for voting in this state, called the Baker ballot-law. Baker, a representative from Delaware county, got the legislature to pass the ballot-law. I believe some of his friends amended it in certain ways that he did not approve. However that may be, we have from the Republican legislature a sort of elephant on our hands—a law full of inconveniences, a law with a great many imperfections, and so complicated that it would take a Philadelphia lawyer to explain it and a very smart man afterwards to follow the explanation. Without saying anything further about the law, the character of which you will understand a little more of when you get into the *caboose* and have to hunt your ticket on the day of election—ever since I can remember there has been complaint in this state and in this country that voters are coerced, intimidated, to some extent, at elections; that some employer of laboringmen will go to the polls and stand there and see how they are going to vote. For many years of my life, election after election, I saw a very able man of respectable character, the manager of great business-establishsment, go and place himself near the election-window, where votes were received, and remain there all day, and see how every man employed by him—thirty or forty in number—voted each as he came up. He attended, every year to that business just as strictly and just as carefully as he attended to the carrying on of his business as a manager of his own works. For a dozen or fifteen years I saw that spectacle—men at the election-time bossed and supervised and controlled; and yet the result of voting makes our laws, that you and I have to obey.

Great complaint was made that this thing was all wrong, that it was still going on' and hence it was said that we must have a law to stop it, to prevent it in some way; and the idea of how to do that came all the way from Australia round by the way of England to us, and in some other states than ours they have adopted the idea. And it is all well enough in this, that the voter at the time he prepares his ballot for deposit shall be shut off from supervision by others, that he shall be so situated that nobody shall see how he votes. That is all well enough, if you can carry it out in some efficient practical way. It may cost some money, and we won't begrudge it if we can accomplish the end sought; but I am afraid that this Baker ballot law will not produce satisfactory results, and that the next legislature will take advantage of the general discontent arising from the bunglesomeness of the law to repeal it altogether and let the whole plan fall to the ground.

Let me state to you what my idea is—and I obtained it from a man with a remarkable amount of brain but not exactly a saint, Benjamin F. Butler.

In his recent book he informs us that in 1851 the Coalitionists in Massachusetts—made up of Democrats and Freesoilers—passed a ballot-law, going into effect in that year and remaining unaltered in 1852 and 1853 three years—a plain success, commending itself to the judgment of all reasonable men. But In 1854 the old whig party, gone to seed down in Massachusetts, again got control of the legislature. They dared not repeal the ballot-law, but they proceeded to pass a supplement—a little innocent supplement—which was, that every voter might vote secretly or openly as he pleased. Of course it took the life out of the law, that broke it down; that would be the end of secret voting, because whenever a laboringman went to election, and with his employer standing by, did vote secretly, that was telling his employer and everybody else that he was about to vote on the other side, and you preceive, therefore, that under this supplement the law became a dead letter.

That law was that the state shall provide an envelope of a particular design and with an official stamp which could be counterfeited only on pain of the usual punishment follow conviction for such an offense. The state provided these envelopes and nothing else; then the voter fixed up his ticket at home, at the polling-place, or elsewhere, put it into the envelope, and voted it.

This involves littlee xpense to the state; there is no troublesome or cumbrous machinery, no foolishness about it. Anybody could print tickets and have them ready in good season, and everybody that wanted an additional supply of envelopes could have them by paying for them. But now, as we have these cabooses or booths all made and paid for, I would allow the voter to use the booth in voting. If his employer did manage to put into his hand a sealed envelope, the voter when he got into the caboose could quietly put that envelope into the waste basket and put his own choice into the ballot-box. That is my idea of a proper ballot-law for this state.

Mrs. Edward Myers.

Torturing Erysipelas.

ONE OF THE WORST CASES EVER REPORTED.

Mrs. Myers' Hand Amputated. Her Life Saved.

The case of Mrs. Edward Myers, of Athens, N. Y., furnishes an apt illustration of a woman's power of endurance. This lady had been treated for months in the usual way for **Erysipelas** of the hand, without benefit. Not until her hand had become a mass of **IT putrified flesh,** and her life **despaired** of, did she turn to **Dr. Kennedy,** proprietor of **FAVORITE REMEDY,** for help.

He at once informed her that he could **save her life,** but that it was impossible to save the hand—it must be amputated.

SAVED She received this terrible intelligence quietly, declined to take ether, stipulating merely to hold her husband's hand during the operation, and underwent the painful process without moving a muscle or uttering a groan.

Dr. Kennedy then gave **Favorite HER Remedy,** which drove the poisonous disease out of her system, cleaned the blood, and prevented the return of the **disease,** and she now lives and rejoices in her great deliverance.

Had **Dr. Kennedy** been called at any previous stage of the disease he would have at once **prescribed Favorite Remedy** and **LIFE Mrs. Myers** would not have had to undergo this terrible ordeal, as it would have **saved her hand.**

Are you reader, troubled with **Erysipelas** or any **eruption of the skin,** it may be **Erysipelas** in its incipient stage—**don't trifle with it a moment,** but use **Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, it will cure you, for it is**

DEATH TO ERYSIPELAS.

Mrs. William Lohr

Of Freeport, Ill., began to fail rapidly, lost all appetite and got into a serious condition from

Dyspepsia She could not eat vegetables or meat, and even toast distressed her. Had to give up housework. In a week after taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

She felt a little better. Could keep more food on her stomach and grew stronger. She took 3 bottles, has a good appetite, **gained** 22 lbs., does her work easily, is now in perfect health.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills. They assist digestion and cure headache.

THE COLUMBIAN.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa as second class matter. March 1, 1888.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1892.

Democracy Aroused.

A Monster Meeting.

The Opera House Packed to Hear Attorney-General Hensel and Senator Herring.

Monday night belonged to the Democrats. The town was full of them. They came from Benton, Orangeville, Espy, Catawissa, Buck Horn, Light-street, and even as far as from Jamison City and Central to attend the monster meeting at the Opera Pouse. The Democratic Club from Danville, with a brass band came up at 6:36 and about sixty came by rail from Catawissa, and many more drove over. At 8 o'clock the Opera House was crowded, every seat taken and standing room scarce. County Chairman, J. H. Mercer called the meeting to order, and Paul E. Wirt, Esq., was chosen chairman.

Vice Presidents—Col. J. G. Freeze, Chas. G. Berkley, John Lockard, Wm. Rabb, Chas. Ohl, J. R. Townsend, F. D. Dentler, C. C. Trench, J. P. Hill, Dr. B. F. Gardner, Samuel Snyder, A. J. Derr, Judge Divel, Wm. Case West; Secretaries—C. E. Randall and Fred Ikeler.

Senator Grant Herring was the first speaker, having consented at a late hour to take the place of Mr. Bower of Chambersburg, who was announced as one of the speakers, but was unable to come. Mr. Herring discussed the Force Bill and the tariff question in a very able manner, and held the interest and attention of the vast audience throughout. His oratorical powers are too well known here to need any mention. He made a good speech and was frequently interrupted by applause.

Attorney-General W. U. Hensel was warmly greeted. He is not unknown to Columbia county Democrats. He made a splendid speech, polished, finished, scholarly, gentlemanly throughout. There was no mud-slinging or blackguardism in either of the speeches. The Democrats are not resorting to that sort of thing. They expect to win by educating the people, and by sound reason and common sense, and not by calling names or attempting to defame the opposition.

It was half past ten when the meeting closed. Mr. Hensel took the eleven o'clock train for Milton, as he was obliged to return to Harrisburg.

The meeting was a great success in every way, and Chairman Mercer is to be congratulated for the admirable arrangements, and the successful result of his untiring efforts.

George Hohman has moved to Wilkesbarre.

Dr. I. J. Brown is excavating for the cellar of his new residence on Market street.

A dog bitten by a rattlesnake in Florida was cured of the bite by the administration of gunpowder internally.

Piles of people have piles, but De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them. W. S. Rishton, Druggist. 1yr.

William Kramer is putting down a concrete pavement in front of his property on Main Street, occupied by William Webb.

The Bloomsburg Cornet Band went to Milton last Friday with the Jr. O. U. A. M. The latter have new uniforms, and look very well.

C. H. Campbell is putting down a concrete pavement in front of his residence on Fifth street.

Have tried almost every known remedy for Itching Piles without success, finally bought a box of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, and it has cured me. C. D. Haskins, Peoria, Ill. W. S. Rishton, Druggist. 10-14-1yr.

L. E. Waller Esq., was in Chicago last week, and attended the opening exercises of the Columbian Exposition.

E. M. Kester lost a little son last week Tuesday, with membraneous croup. He was aged three and a half years.

What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and then has the dyspepsia so bad that he can't enjoy any of the good things it contains? He wont have dyspepsia if he takes De Witt's Little Early Risers. W. S. Rishton, Druggist. 10-14 1yr.

Fashionable Livery.

The well known horseman has opened a fashionable livery in connection with his boarding stable at the Exchange Hotel Stables, where fine turnouts can be obtained, single or double. He has well broken and safe saddle and driving horses for ladies, all at reasonable rates. Orders left at the Exchange Hotel will receive prompt attention. Drivers furnished when desired.

tf W. A. HARTZELL, Proprietor.

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1892.

There is a hitch, in fact two hitches, in the republican programme. It was expected that Senator Quay would have been in New York a week ago, to remain until the campaign ended, for the purpose of aiding Mr. Carter in the work which Mr. Harrison has necessarily been compelled to give up. But Quay did not go to New York, and just as Mr. Harrison's friends were wondering what his illeged illness meant he turned up in Washington to tell them that he would not go to New York unless he was given certain assurances by words of mouth in the presence of at least two witnesses, from Mr. Harrison. He was told that it would be impossible for Mr. Harrison to meet him, owing to the condition of Mrs. Harrison. He still insisted, and said he would go back home to remain until after election if these promises were not made. The meeting was then arranged and Mr. Quay had a few minutes conversation with Mr. Harrison in the presence of three other gentlemen. Whether Mr. Harrison made the promises demanded of him cannot be stated with any degree of certainty at this time, but if Quay turns up in New York this week, as I believe he will, it may be set down as certain that he did. So much for hitch number one.

The other hitch concerned Mr. Blaine. The men who have for three years devoted their time and study to belittling everything done by Mr. Blaine and to showing that he was merely an humble instrument in the hands of the master statesman, Benjamin Harrison, suddenly woke up the other day to the necessity of obtaining the help of Mr Blaine in the campaign. Then a scheme was hatched up to get Mr. Blaine to seem to take an active part in the campaign. Whitelaw Reid, Pat Egan and other personal friends of Mr. Blaine being utilized to persuade him into it. The first part of the scheme is now political history; Mr. Blaine was gotten to Whitelaw Reid's house and there made a short "impromptu" speech, from carefully prepared typewritten copy. Having succeeded so well the schemers then decided that Mr. Blaine must be kept in New York for the remainder of the campaign, in order that the impression might go out that he was aiding the republican national committee by his advice. There is where hitch number two came in. Mr. Blaine's Washington residence is already for the occupancy of himself and family, and his original intention was to have returned to it the middle of last week, but he has been persuaded under one or another pretext to remain in New York. He has advised his Washington friends that he will be here early this week, but Mr. Harrison's friends are determined to keep him in New York if it can possibly be done. His whereabouts for this and next week will show whether this hitch has been overcome or not.

Democratic confidence in the election of Cleveland and Stevenson and a democratic Congress increases every day, just as republican defeat increases For nearly a week a local sporting man has advertised the fact that he had deposited $10,000 with a well known banking house with instuctions to wager the whole or any part of it on the election of Cleveland, and that he was prepared to duplicate the amount as soon as this deposit was covered. Up to this writting not a dollar has been put against his money; no republican has snfficient courage to back his opinions with his money.

The loss of the control of the Senate in just beginning to be fully realized by the republicans. The latest democratic figures make the Senate stand after March 4, 1892, democrats 43, republicans 40, people's party 2, leaving the legislatures of Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas, which are at present controlled by the people's party, in doubt. If the people's party can retain control of these legislatures or of any one of them, the number of people's party Senators will be increased; but even granting what few believe to be possible that the republicans will elect a majority of the legistures in those three states and get the Senators, that would only give them a total of 43, against the same number of democrats, so that in any event the republicans are doomed to loose control of the Senate, unless they can capture tha legislatures of some of the States now regarded as certainly democratic. This is very important, as it makes possible, after the election of Cleveland and Stevenson, an immediate revision of the tariff, as on that question the people's party senators will vote with the democrats, and there is little or no doubt that the next House will be democratic by a good working majority.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by C. A. Kleim.

Upsetting Their Calculations.

The late Dr. Yandell was fond of telling the following joke: A lady patient one morning greeted him with the remark, "Doctor, I had such a singular dream about you last night." "Indeed. What was it?" "Why, I dreamed that I died and went to heaven. I knocked at the golden gate and was answered by Peter, who asked my name and address, and told the recording angel to bring his book. He had considerable difficulty in finding my name, and hesitated so long over the entry when he did find it, that I was terribly afraid something was wrong; but he suddenly looked up and asked, 'What did you say your name was?' I told him again. 'Why,' said he, 'you've no business here. You're not due these ten or fifteen years yet.' 'Well,' said I, 'Dr. Yandell said——' 'Oh, you're one of Yandell's patients, are you? That accounts for it. Come right in! come right in! that man's always upsetting our calculations in some way.'"

Jolly Congressmen.

Congressmen have queer appetites, and sometimes evince tastes not known to the epicure. At the older hotels in Washington, a fourth meal known as supper is served from nine o'clock to midnight, and this often becomes the jolliest feast of the day. Where a number of Congressmen are housed at one hotel, they form a large supper party, and from the hilarity that reigns a looker-on would imagine they were imbibing champagne or other exhilarating liquids without end. Often, however, if you could look over their shoulders, you would be astounded to see every one of those Congressmen eating bowls of innocent mush and milk. Another Congressional food is apples. It is a very familiar sight during the sessions of Congress to see a member of the House open his desk, extract a rosy apple, bring out a large jackknife from his pocket, and then seek the seclusion of the cloak-rooms to devour the feast.

A Desirable Possession.

The boy had been sitting for three hours watching the bob on his fishline when the man came along. "What are you doing there?" said the man. "Fishin'," said the boy. "Got anything?" said the man. "Yep," said the boy. "What?" said the man. "Patience," said the boy; and the man offered him four dollars a week to come down to the rail.oad office and answer questions.

Early Use of Coal.

London has the distinction of being the first city to use coal. This was in the latter part of the 12th century. Its use was prohibited shortly after its introduction, and one man was actually executed for violating this law.

It's not very pleasant to cough and hack. To suffer pain in chest and back.

Many people could stop it, for sure. By simply using One Minute Cough Cure. W. S. Rishton, Druggist.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease *Consumption*, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis* and all throat and lung *Maladies*. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, New York
Sept. 16, 1 yr.

Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND.

A recent discovery by an old physician. *Successfully used monthly by thousands of ladies.* Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND, *take no substitute*, or inclose $1 and 6 cents in postage in letter, and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps. Address POND LILY COMPANY, No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Rebecca May, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Rebecca May, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

I. W. WILLITS.
10-28-6w. Administrator

THE CALIFORNIAN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

Published in San Francisco, California, has a circulation all over the world; its growth during one year is positively phenomenal in the annals of Magazine Literature surpassing every other magazine in the world in the same space of time. **The reasons are obvious.**

It has strong financial backing.

Its contents are replete with typical descriptions of **California and Pacific Coast** subjects—scenery, climate, fruit and flowers.

Its range of topics is **cosmopolitan,** embracing sketches of European and Oriental scenes and characteristics.

It discusses without bias or partisan zeal, the living questions of the day.

It owns and controls its entire plant, including type, the **largest presses on the coast,** a complete halftone and photo-engraving outfit, and employs its own artists.

Its aim is to develop the natural, commercial, social and literary capacities of Western and Interior America; to present only what is pure in tone; instructive in matter and interesting in form.

The price of this magazine is $5.00 a year, postage prepaid. The subscription list is increasing over twelve hundred a month, and it **has a larger circulation on the Pacific Coast than any Magazine in the world.**

We present to every annual subscriber a beautiful picture, 16x20 inches, of one of the Old California Missions, or a view from the far-famed Yosemite Valley. It is the intention of the Publishers to offer a variety of beautiful premiums for annual subscriptions, commencing with the January 1893 Number.

SEND TO

Californian Publishing Company
Academy of Sciences Building
SAN FRANCISCO - CALIFORNIA

FOR THIS

GREAT PREMIUM LIST

From a California Curiosity to a $100.00 Organ.
Oct. 28, 2 w.

MUSIC LESSONS.

Chas. P. Elwell, for the past three years a student in Boston, is giving lessons on piano and violin. Both taught in the best methods, piano in New England Conservatory method, violin according to the German school.

There is no use talking, neither Harrison or Cleveland will be elected unless they take De Witt's Little Early Risers. They have a "get there quality possessed by no other pill. W. S. Rishton, Druggist. 10-14-1yr.

Of Interest to Young Men.

Young men desiring a successful start in business life should write to Palms Business College, 1709 Chestnut St, Philadelphia, for handsome circulars, which will be sent free, provided you name this paper. This institution issues a Life Scholarship for Fifty Dollars, and secures situations for its graduates. This is a rare chance for those who wish to become bread winners.

Happy and content is a home with "The Rochester; a lamp with the light of the morning." Catalogues, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

Consumption

That dreaded and dreadful disease! What shall stay its ravages? *Thousands say* Scott's Emulsion of pure Norwegian cod liver oil and hypophosphites of lime and soda has *cured* us of consumption in its first stages. Have you a cough or cold acute or leading to consumption? Make no delay but take

Scott's Emulsion cures Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula, and all Anaemic and Wasting Diseases. Prevents wasting in children. Almost as palatable as milk. Get only the genuine. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Scott's Emulsion

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

I, JOHN MOUREY, High Sheriff of Columbia county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county of Columbia, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1892,

being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month to elect

Thirty-two persons for Presidential electors for Pennsylvania.

Two persons for Congressmen at large for Pennsylvania.

One person for Judge of Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

One person for Congress for the 17th Congressional District.

Two persons for Representatives of Columbia County.

The qualified voters of this county are hereby authorized and required to vote by the ticket printed, written or partly printed and partly written, as follows:

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

FOR ELECTORS:—Benjamin F. Jones, William Wood, W. Henry Sayen, J. Francis Dunlap, John L. Lawson, John Mundell, John Hunter, Alexander Crow, Jr., Charles L. Siner, Maxwell Clower, William H. Grundy, Traill Green, James K. Mosser, J. M. W. Geist, Henry A. Knapp, William J. Harvey, James Muir, John H. Shibley, Coe Durland, Pierre A. Stebbins, Lloyd T. Rohrbach, S. S. Schoch, J. Schall Wilhelm, Louis J. McGregor, James B. Laux, Robert Fitzcairn, James H. Lindsay, Thomas L. Lincoln, Sylvester D. Bell, Matthew H. Taylor, Charles F. Barclay, Jesse E. Dale.

CONGRESS AT LARGE, (Vote for two):—William Lilly, Alexander McDowell.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, (Vote for one):—John Dean.

CONGRESS, (Vote for one):—Chandlee Eves.

REPRESENTATIVES, (Vote for two):—George W. Mears, Franklin Yocum.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR ELECTORS:—Mortimer F. Elliott, John C. Bullitt, Thomas B. Kennedy, David Thompson Watson, Samuel Gustine Thompson, Clement Reeves Wainwright, Adam S. Conway, Chas. H. Lafferty, Wm. Redwood Wright, George R. Guss, John O. James, Cornelius W. Bull, William Nolan, James Duffy, Charles DuPont Breck, Samuel Willson Trimmer, Wm. G. Yuengling, Samuel S. Leiby, Azur Lathrop, Trrrence C. Hippie, Thomas Chalfant, William David Himmelreich, Peter Henry Strubinger, Henry B. Piper, Joseph D. Orr, Charles A. Fagan, Andrew A. Payton, John D. Braden, Michael Leibel, Thomas McDowell, James Knox Polk Hall, John Conway.

CONGRESS AT LARGE, (Vote for two):—Geo. A. Allen, Thomas Polk Merritt.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, (Vote for one):—Christopher Heydrick.

CONGRESS, (Vote for one):—Simon P. Wolverton.

REPRESENTATIVES, (Vote for two):—E. M. Tewksbury, A. L. Fritz.

PROHIBITION CANDIDATES.

FOR ELECTORS:—John C. Bateson, William F. Boyd, William B. Brickell, James Black, Abraham A. Barker, Edward Campbell, D. McClure Fair, George H. Goebel, Edwin R. Gearhart, George R. Greiss, Charles E. Hyatt, Benjamin Harding, William W. Hague, Chas. W. Huntington, John B. Jones, Elisha Kent Kane, Eli C. Lowden, Frank S. Lourimore, Robert F. McClean, Antrim F. Morgan, Robert L. Montgomery, A. Foster Mullin, Franklin G. Percival, Arthur J. Pilgram, William J. Robison, Barr Spangler, Adie A. Stevens, Franklin B. Taylor, Alfred G. Thomason, James Potter Thompson, William N. Wallis, Welcome J. Weeks.

CONGRESS AT LARGE, (Vote for two):—Simeon B. Chase, James T. McCrory.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, (Vote for one):—Amos Briggs.

CONGRESS, (Vote for one):—Isaiah Bower.

REPRESENTATIVES, (Vote for two):—Myron I. Low, J. Wesley John.

PEOPLE'S PARTY CANDIDATES.

FOR ELECTORS:—L. F. Ambrust, J. W. Boak, Frank Buob, Robert Brett, C. A. Burrows, M. L. Cowley, E. S. Crooker, A. J. Dietz, W. E. Ewer, John O. Exley, D. H. Fisher, W. A. Gardner, Wm. Grant, B. F. Greenman, J. M. Hower, Wm. Heffer, G. C. Hickok, H. Hock, A. H. P. Leal, S. J. Mcmanus, C. M. Morse, O. G. Moore, W. A. Olmstead, Ephraim Phillips, Clarence Price, H. C. Snavely, C. P. Shaw, Perry Smith, J. E. White, F. M. Windsor, G. E. Ward, J. A. Welsch

CONGRESS AT LARGE, (Vote for two):—S. P. Chase, G. W. Dawson.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, (Vote for one):—R. B. McCombs.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES.

FOR ELECTORS:—Gus Arlt, E. M. Brandt, Fred Bauer, Chas. Backofen. A. Cullen, Jac. Diebold, Julius Froehlich, Chas. Hammermueller, Henry Hoehl, August Lange, Chas. Loether W. H. McGovern, Christ Mast, John Prescott, Henry Peter, Allen Pardee, Otto Rothe, Chas. Ricker, Matthew Smith, Adolf Starke, Jac. Simon, John Stam, Charles Schletcher, John Stein, William Stappen, Jac. Sengers, Fr. Schotte, Wm. Scott, Joseph Tresch, P. Totzhauer, John Westwater, Henry Winter.

CONGRESS AT LARGE, (Vote for two):—J. Mahlon Barnes, Thomas Grundy.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, (Vote for one):—N. L. Criest.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Columbia are as follows, viz:

Beaver township, at the public house of C. A. Shuman.

Benton township, at the public house of Lemuel Drake, in the town of Benton.

Berwick, East, at the carpenter shop of Jos. Faust in the Borough of Berwick.

Berwick West, at the Town Hall, in the Borough of Berwick.

Bloom, 1st Precinct, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

Bloom, 2nd Precinct, at Store House of E. Mears, corner 5th and West sts., Bloomsburg.

Bloom, 3rd Precinct, at the Town Hall, in Bloomsburg.

Bloom, 4th Precinct, at the Public House of Wm. Giger, in Bloomsburg.

Briarcreek township, at the Martz school house.

Catawissa township, at the shop of Thomas Cherrington, in the town of Catawissa.

Centre township, at the public school house near Lafayette Creasy's.

Centralia, 1st Ward, at the public House of M. W. Brennan, in Centralia.

Centralia, 2nd Ward, at the public house of D. F. Curry, in Centralia.

Conyngham, North District, at the school house near the colliery of John Anderson & Co.

Conyngham, South District, at the public house of John Monroe.

Conyngham West District at Midvalley School House

Fishingcreek township, at the house of W. C. Pennington, near Zaner's school house.

Franklin township, at the Lawrence school house.

Greenwood East at the public house of Wm. Black in Rohrsburg.

Greenwood West, at the shop of Samuel Miller, in Greenwood.

Hemlock township at the public house of Charles Dieterich, in the town of Buckhorn.

Jackson township, at the house of H. H. Birleman, in Jackson.

Locust township at the public house of Nathan Knorr, in Numidia.

Madison township at the public house of A. K. Smith, in Jerseytown.

Main township, at the public house of Addison W. Shuman, in Mainville.

Mifflin township, at the public house of Benj. Pennypacker, in Millinville.

Millville Borough, at the public house of J. R. Rice, in Millville.

Montour township, at the public house of Emandus Unangst at Rupert.

Mt. Pleasant township, at the election house of Robert C. Howell

Orange township, at the public house of Albert Heckman in Orangeville.

Pine township, at the Centre school house.

Roaringcreek township, at the house of Samuel Leiby.

Scott East, at the public house of Mrs. M. G. White, in Espy.

Scott West, at the public house of J. L. Crawford, in Lightstreet.

North Sugarloaf, at the public house of E. P. Albertson, in Central.

South Sugarloaf, at the old school house at Coles Creek.

Polls shall be opened at seven o'clock a. m., and shall continue open without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock p. m., when the polls will be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace and Aldermen, Notaries Public and persons in the militia service of the State who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, and city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislature, Executive of Judiciary Department of this State, or of any city or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district are by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

The Inspectors and Judge of the election shall meet at the respective places appointed for the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of those Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg, Oct. 28, 1892.

TRIAL LIST.

William Berninger, vs. Wesley C. Hartzel.
Chas. W. Cole vs. Ezkiel Cole's Exr.
John H. Suit's admr. vs. Ira Doty, et al.
John H. Suit's admr. vs. Ira Doty, et al.
John H. Suit's admr. vs. Reuben Sitler, et al.
John Getkin vs. Penna. R. R. Co.
S. P. Boone vs. E. P. Albertson.
S. P. Boone vs. Lemuel Drake.
Benj. F. Sharpless vs. Morehead & Kline.
Franklin Yocum Guard vs. William J. Zahner.
John F. Chapin vs. Z. A. But, et al.
B. F. Savits' admrs. vs. James Magee, et al.
App. Haines & Co. vs. James Magee, et al.
William Krickbaum vs. William H. Snder.
Clara Long vs. Wm. H. Cherrington.
B. F. Savits' admrs. vs. James Magee, et al.
Geo. W. & Stewart Asa vs. Berwick Water Co.
F. P. Klefer vs. Reuben Shuman.
J. W. Whitenight vs. Chas. Whitenight admr.
C. R. Crovelling vs. Sarah A. Petriken.
Jacob Gilbert vs. Roaringcreek Twp.
Mary M. Campbell's vs. Thomas Quinn.
H. Moyd Creasy vs. Catawissa Township.
Lewis A. Stiles vs. Samuel Chamberlin.
Levi N. Lutz vs. D. C. Bond, et al.
Irene H. Knies vs. Town of Bloomsburg.
John Knies vs. Town of Bloomsburg.
J. D. Bodine vs. Columbia County.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism,

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver,

Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache. **SWAMP-ROOT** cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe*, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood,

Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.

DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Female Weakness Positive Cure.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the thousands and one ills which arise from deranged female organs. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any lady if they will send their Express and P. O. address. Yours respectfully, DR. W. B. MARCHISI, 90 GENESEE ST., UTICA, N. Y.

DIED.—In the city of consumption. A familiar headline isn't it? It's pretty risky to neglect a cold or cough. One Minute Cough Cure is pleasant, safe and sure. W. S. Rishton Druggist. 10-14-1yr.

Have you seen the All Wool Blankets at $2.98 pair at Clark & Son's also the 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.75 a pair Blankets, 70c Comfortables, also a $1.00, $1.50, $1.75. Try our $1.25 Counterpane.

For all school books and school supplies go to Mercer's Drug and Book store.

If you would save money you should buy your Coats at Clark & Son's Rebate Sale of Coats.

For Wall Paper and Window Shades go to Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

For Dress Goods and Trimmings go to Clark & Son.

Writing paper by the Box or Quire at Mercer's Drug and Book store.

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Why should *We* hesitate to recommend to you to buy your Coats now at our Special Rebate sale of Coats for you can save money.

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DRUNKENNESS, or the LIQUOR HABIT, Cured at Home in Ten Days by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the specific it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed. 48 page book of particulars free. Address the GOLDEN SPECIFIC Co, 185 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. 10-21-1 yr.

Don't forget that we sell all school books used at the Normal and Public schools. J. H. MERCER.

Ladies Skirts, new line. New Prices. CLARK & SON.

Glasses fitted free of charge at J. G. Wells.' All workguaranteed.

A gentleman of this county who has excellent judgment remarked to us the other day that he knew of no pill so good for constipation, dyspepsia and liver complaint as De Witt's Little Early Risers. W. S. Rishton, Druggist. 10-14-1yr

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A REBATE SALE OF COATS.

We will hold a special REBATE Sale of Coats from now till Nov. 5th, a rebate on every Ladies' and Misses' garment. This will be your best opportunity to buy a Good Garment for very little money. We guarantee *our prices* now the lowest for quality and workmanship and with our *Special Rebate* off. The *Cheapest* lot of Cloaks ever offered at this Season, you will save dollars and cents by buying now. Sale till Nov. 5th.

H. J. Clark & Son.

No old Stock, all bright and new this season.

I. W. Hartman & Son.

Our rebate on *coats* began with the *season* and will last all *winter*. The two lots just in this week, with Fur Trimmings, are very stylish. Call and see them.

The half priced long ones are selling, the quality in them is extra good. The weather now ought to make a *strike* on *coats* in prices, but we intend holding them down to the lowest *point*.

Wool *Dress Goods*, Flannels, Under wear, wool Hosiery and all kinds of winter goods are being shoved to the front.

I. W. HARTMAN & SONS.

REPUBLICAN RECORD.

A BITTER ARRAIGNMENT OF COMMISSIONER RAUM'S METHODS.

A Notorious Land Speculation and a Certain Gypsum Mine Transaction—Where Did the Money Paid by Helpless Pension Office Employees Go?

It has been said that the scandals of the Raum regime ran nearly the whole gamut of possibilities. The greater part of them grew directly out of the Raum family's desire to get money without earning it and in devious ways.

It was for money considerations that Raum got his daughter into two government posts at once, contrary to law, and tried to get her through a loophole of the statute into a remunerative place in the civil service without the civil service examination that all others must pass—a thing which would have cheated some capable and law abiding person out of the place and pay.

It was for the sake of money that John Raum exploited his relationship to the commissioner by way of advertising his business as a pension attorney. It was for the sake of gain that he seems to have been allowed illegitimate knowledge of what the pension office records contained.

It was for gain to his family that the commissioner created a place in the service for his other son to occupy. It was for money that Green B. Raum, Jr., levied tribute upon the earnings of his subordinates and sold appointments for bribes, as the civil service commissioners have declared that the evidence justifies them in charging, and as the congressional committee in its report says "there can be no reasonable doubt" that he did.

In the Lemon case Raum gave Lemon as alleged security a block of stock in a certain gypsum mining company of which he was president. This stock happened to be, as the committee reported, "of no particular value" because Raum's company did not own the property it represented, and because the mining value of that property was of very doubtful existence. But whatever its worth, the stock appears not to have belonged to Raum, but to the company. Yet Raum pledged it for $12,000 and put the money into quite another speculation of his own in which the company that owned the stock had no interest whatever.

The transaction was so foreign in its methods to the ordinary accepted way of doing business that one of the mining company stockholders remarked to Raum that he "didn't think there was much difference between that and embezzlement," an opinion in which many business men will perhaps share.

This gypsum mine was one of the speculations which Raum undertook to promote from the pension office and chiefly at government expense. With one Buckey he had become possessed of some lands vaguely located in southwestern Virginia alleged to be gypsum bearing. The company, of which he was president and factotum, seems never really to have owned the lands. It had contracts of purchase merely, on which it had paid an insignificant amount, partly in "stock" of the company. Under these contracts the company was bound to pay the full purchase price—$100,000—within a specified time or forfeit not only the land, but all that might have been paid upon it.

This vague, inchoate title to unpaid for lands of uncertain value seems to have been the only property Mr. Raum's "company" possessed. Yet he capitalized this at $2,000,000 and tried to work off the stock on that basis.

According to the testimony of Buckey, who first got possession of the claim thus capitalized, and who was nominally made secretary of the company, Raum adroitly managed to get the whole thing into his own hands and to keep it there. The secretary swore that he had never been able to see the stockbook but once; that he had never succeeded in getting his own stock issued even to fulfill a contract of delivery for a part of it to Colonel W. W. Dudley, of "blocks of five" celebrity; that Raum evaded the fulfillment of the contract by reason of the fact that the attorney who drew it omitted to name in it a date for Raum's fulfillment of his part of it; in short, that Raum got possession of everything pertaining to the company and did what he pleased with it regardless of the rights of everybody else.

The one occasion on which the secretary had been permitted to see the stockbook seems to have been when Raum wanted some stock issued—presumably for delivery to Lemon—and found it necessary to have the secretary's signature to the certificates. Then, according to Secretary Buckey's testimony, he sent for him to sign the papers, but upon pretense of having mislaid his memoranda had him sign the certificate in blank so that the secretary never knew how much of the stock Raum issued.

There is no reason to suppose that Raum imposed upon Lemon in giving him this stock as security for his $12,000. Lemon was not a man to be thus taken in. He neither knew nor cared anything about the value of the stock. He had other recompense for his outlay. But if, as Buckey says, Raum confessed to him the stock given to Lemon belonged to the company, the transaction, in its relations to the company, was of a character which the courts are accustomed to take cognizance of in a way not agreeable to the person concerned. As the stock was "of no particular value" at the time of its issue, and as what value it had went out of it soon afterward by the foreclosure of the contracts and the forfeiture of the shadowy rights that constituted the company's only assets, nobody seems to have cared to subject Raum's dealing with the stock to legal question. The whole enterprise seems to have been of that kind which honorable men of business resolutely decline to have any connection with—the "heads I win, tails you lose" sort of speculation.

Another of Raum's peculiar ventures was the Charlton Heights speculation. Charlton Heights is a village of twenty-eight houses near Washington. Raum got possession of a tract of land there and proceeded to organize a "company" for its exploitation. He represented the place as one of peculiar picturesqueness, salubrity and convenience, sure to become at once one of the most prosperous suburbs of the capital.

As usual, he does not seem to have paid anything of consequence for the land. He merely secured an option upon it, at a price reported to be thirty dollars an acre, and laid his plans to work it off on his pension office subordinates and others at $1,440 an acre, making for himself and his associates a neat little profit of $1,410 on every thirty dollars thereafter to be paid.

The prospectus of the company represented that streets were to be laid out and graded, a $70,000 hotel to be built and everything possible done to hasten the already rapid growth of the suburb.

All this was false. No evidence has ever been discovered that any of the money received in subscriptions was spent in improvements at Charlton Heights. The suburb was not growing and really had no capacity for growth, as all the lots that were not in a marsh, and therefore unfit for residence, had been sold already. The scheme was a mere trap for the savings of pension office and other government clerks.

They were asked to subscribe to the stock of their chief's company and to pay their subscriptions in monthly installments of five dollars each. As they were dependent upon their chief for their bread and butter they naturally subscribed in considerable numbers.

It pays a poor clerk to give up five dollars a month rather than risk the loss of his place and pay.

The receipts from subscriptions to this enterprise are reported to have amounted at one time to about $2,000 a month. What became of the money nobody seems to know. It is certain that the few fellows who bought the stock could not now sell it for the price of a single month's subscription.

They were promised that if at any time they wished to withdraw from the company they should receive their money back with interest. Several of them asked for this return, but only two or three who had influential friends got it. The rest did not deem it prudent to make any kind of disturbance.

A poor clerk cannot afford to press his official chief for money wrongfully got out of him.

It is a noteworthy fact that of all the people who have been coaxed, cajoled, deceived or driven into investing in the speculative schemes fathered by Commissioner Raum not one has ever got a profit upon his investment, and scarcely one has ever got his money back or any part of it.

The man who has engineered these schemes; the man who has in this way levied tribute upon his subordinates; the man who has used his official term, his official influence and his official control over a government office to make market of worthless shares is so especially the confidential agent and friend of the president that even the exposure of his misdeeds has not induced Mr. Harrison to remove him or to withdraw from him his official confidence and personal support.

Raum has publicly proclaimed that he is "an issue in this campaign." He is so. He represents that old issue which has always existed since the sense of right and wrong was born in the human mind—the issue between honor and shame.

But the speculations recorded here—or should the word be spelled without the initial "s?"—are insignificant as scandals in comparison with the universal refrigerator affair, and Raum's shifts, evasions and plain falsehoods concerning it.—New York World.

Force Bill Is in Evidence.

The force bill is as much a part of the Republican platform as the protective tariff or any other feature of it. It is now called a bugaboo and other derisive names by its authors. It is laughed at and sneered at on all sides. Would this be its treatment if the platform containing it should meet with popular indorsement next November? It might be, and then again it might not be. In fact it might, like the tariff issue, be made more terrible than ever. There is good reason to believe that this would be the case, but even if there were no good reason for thinking this there is a chance that it would be, and this alone is sufficient to point out to every good man and every lover of free and independent government his duty to vote against the party which brought such an iniquitous measure into being.—Dallas News.

A Tissue of Untruths.

Even Mr. Harrison's letter of acceptance was a tissue of untruths almost from beginning to end. If he is re-elected president it will be due principally to the astute dissemination of falsehood by the party managers. It is hard for the Democrats to keep pace with these artistic untruths, but we have reason to believe that the people have been pretty thoroughly warned regarding the contemplated deceptions, and that they will carefully sift all the statements made by the Republican managers.—Memphis Appeal-Avalanche.

A Coat and Turncoat.

Not so very long ago Mr. Harrison met the Democrats' proposition to reduce tariff taxation and cheapen prices with the sneer that "a cheap coat makes a cheap man." He now claims that the great object of the Republican tariff policy was to cheapen prices. Evidently the president has added not only a cheap coat, but a turncoat to his wardrobe.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Statesmanship—Political Cunning.

If Harrison is a statesman, as some of the organs of Republicans profess to believe him, he has won that reputation in spite of himself. Between the utterances of Cleveland and Harrison there is all the difference between statesmanship and political cunning.—Utica (N. Y.) Observer.

The Women Will Do It Again.

When the Republican party was flattened to the proportion of a postage stamp in November, 1890, Mr. Thomas Brackett Reed ruefully remarked, "The women did it." If that explanation was correct, as it was in part, the women are likely to do it again. Nothing has happened since 1890 to mitigate their resentment against the men who made their shopping battles harder. They, at least, are not to be deceived by the reports of senate committees purporting to show that retail prices have gone down, for they know better. They know when they are given shoddy for wool and cotton for silk. They do not care for Commissioner Pecksniff's assertion that wages have gone up if their own husbands are getting as little as or less than before. They are not seduced by pictures of the protected workingman eating roast turkey in a dining room furnished with morocco cushioned chairs and an Axminster carpet if their own protected table is set with corned beef and cabbage and situated in a kitchen equipped with a pine table and a broken stove.—San Francisco Examiner.

Blaine Not Yet Placated.

All the Republican machines in the country are now for Harrison. And with them all he feels that his defeat is assured if one man up on the New England coast will not come to his help. This man is advancing in years, broken in health, bowed down by domestic affliction, and with no further political aspirations of his own to serve. He was defeated at Minneapolis by the official machine which nominated Harrison over the sentiment of the party. He never had a machine of his own. Every time he was a candidate in a national convention the official machine was against him. And yet, with everybody else placated, with all the "practical politicians" at their posts, and all the cogs and wheels of all the machines in perfect running order, Harrison turns to Blaine with an appeal to rouse the sentiment and enthusiasm of the party; to appeal to its intellectual sense; to awaken it to a recognition of its duty to its candidate as the representative of its ideas, policies and aspirations.—St. Louis Republic.

Cleveland's Idea of Pensions.

Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance reassures every veteran who has been affected by Republican clamor. The Democratic candidate for president believes that the pension roll should be a roll of honor. The list should not be contaminated by the names of men who have no title to the respect and rewards of the government. At the same time it should receive the name of every deserving wearer of the blue. This is the view taken by the soldiers themselves, whose contempt for the shirkers and fraudulent pretenders exceeds that of any other class of citizens. Even the billion dollar congress dared pass again only a very limited number of the bills vetoed by Cleveland when president. The name of Grover Cleveland is on more private pension bills than that of any other president.—Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette.

Republicans Masters of Bribery.

The Democratic managers cannot compete with the Republicans in a campaign of bribery. They have neither the money, the skill nor the disposition necessary to do so. But they ought to be able to arouse the indignation of honest people to such a degree that the campaign of bribery will fail. If they do all that they can and fail, the prospect for good government in this country will be very gloomy. If it be once thoroughly demonstrated that the people can be bribed with money taken from themselves to keep the party of special privileges in power, the popular confidence in free institutions will be greatly weakened.—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

A Phenomenal Majority Probable.

As Hill's personal influence in New York will carry that state for Cleveland, so will Gresham's personal influence in Indiana carry that state for him, and so the Democracy may safely now count on the electoral votes of the solid south, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana and a portion of Michigan. This will secure Cleveland's election, but there are many states heretofore safely Republican which are considered now doubtful, and it will not be at all surprising if his majority in the electoral college were as phenomenal as it was when he was elected governor of New York in 1882.—Richmond Times.

No Fining at Custom Houses.

It is our right to trade with foreigners; to honestly acquire wealth from them, and to bring it home without being fined at the custom houses. This is what we are standing up for. It is not a question of percentages. We are willing to pay all the tariff taxes the government needs, but we are not willing to pay one cent in tariff fines because we have acquired foreign wealth and are trying to bring it home.

This is the issue, and whatever argument is not directed to this falls outside the issue.—St. Louis Republic.

Let South and West Join Hands.

There is little hope that Republican protection will ever be destroyed until the west is ready to join hands with the south against it. The south is all right. It is in line to give tariff thievery its deathblow and to establish commercial freedom and industrial independence. But the south can do nothing unaided. With the help of its fellow victim and natural ally—the west—it can do everything. If the west is ready to act intelligently and for its own interest in this campaign protectionism is doomed.—Chicago Herald.

An Important Omission.

One of the comedies of the campaign is the patent cartoon of Uncle Sam pointing to Peck's report showing the effects of the McKinley bill on labor. It fails to show Mr. Peck in the background under arrest for destroying the public papers from which his report was compiled.—Kansas City Mail.

An open letter to women. No. 3.

Thurlow, Penn.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

"If any one wants to know how good your medicine is, just refer them to me.

"I was so low, people thought I never could get well again.

"The trouble was in my womb, causing bearing-down and severe backache. I was so nervous and irritable my people could hardly live with me. Sometimes I would almost fall down, I was so dizzy, and how I did lie awake nights! I thought I should go crazy!

"But now all that is changed, and I am a well woman. I owe all to Lydia E. Pinkham's *Vegetable Compound.* Now, when I do not feel just right, I take a bottle of your medicine and a box of your pills, and they never fail me."

Mrs. L. Travis.

All druggists sell it, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICAL CO., LYNN, MASS. Liver Pills, 25c.

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Can also furnish any of the cheaper makes at manufacturers' prices. Do not buy a piano before getting our prices.

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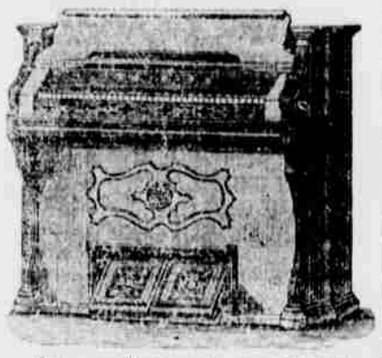
UNEXCELLED CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

Largest Clothing and Hat House in Columbia and Montour Counties

SALTZERS'.

Don't Want the Earth.

It isn't every body that wants the earth, but when people make up their minds that they want a piano, organ, or sewing machine, they want the best on earth for the least money. The proper thing to do is to buy of a good reliable home dealer who will make things right, if there is any thing wrong. Go and see J. Saltzer, the well known dealer in all kinds of musical instruments and sewing machines. He handles the Steck, Estey *and* Starr *pianos; the* Estey, Miller *and* United States *Organs.*



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SMOKE LANGE'S CUBEB CIGARETTES for Catarrh—Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

WHAT THE FIGURES SAY.

Some Falsehoods About Cleveland's Pension Vetoes Contradicted.

The senior Republican organ says:

"When opportunity was afforded Mr. Cleveland to demonstrate practical regard for the soldiers, to prove that he appreciated their services to the country and believed in giving them generous recognition—what then? Well, it is the general opinion of the soldiers that as president of the United States he failed them."

Figures speak louder than opinions. This is what the official figures show as to President Cleveland's practical regard for the soldiers.

The pension claims allowed during President Cleveland's administration and during the preceding Republican administration were as follows:

UNDER CLEVELAND.		UNDER GARFIELD-ARTHUR.	
1885	25,767	1881	27,394
1886	40,867	1882	27,964
1887	35,191	1883	38,162
1888	30,252	1884	34,192
	102,570		127,412

Excess under Cleveland, 24,678.

The amounts disbursed for pensions during these two terms were as follows:

UNDER CLEVELAND.		UNDER GARFIELD-ARTHUR.	
1885	$65,693,000	1881	$50,626,000
1886	64,581,000	1882	54,250,000
1887	74,815,000	1883	60,431,000
1888	79,646,000	1884	57,373,000
	$284,736,000		$222,626,000

Excess under Cleveland, $62,112,000.

Of private pension bills President Cleveland approved 1,825; he vetoed 250—most of them because the claims had been previously rejected for cause by Republican pension commissioners, and all for reasons which have never been impeached. The private bills approved by President Cleveland were 259 more than were approved during the four preceding Republican administrations.

Does this look as though President Cleveland did not believe in giving the soldiers "generous recognition?"

Put the official facts against anybody's prejudices or opinions!—New York World.

The True Democratic Plan.

There is nothing disgraceful in the Democratic plan of campaign. We believe that this is a fight between the people and the powerful protected monopolies, and it is therefore reasonable to ask the people to help the party which advocates their cause. We have no Wanamakers to depend upon, and our party must make up in numbers and zeal what it lacks in wealth. There is immensely more honor in 1,000 five dollar subscriptions to a party fund than in a $50,000 check from a monopolist enriched by an unjust tariff, even though the superior vote purchasing power of the latter is what the Republican managers gleefully consider.—Rochester (N. Y.) Herald.

Coming Down to Business.

The people are weary of sectionalism at last, and have thoroughly learned that it accomplishes no good; that the bloody shirt was an obsolete emblem, and that while they have been entertained by such useless sentimentalism the party in power has been planning centralism and invasion upon their rights. In a word, the great mass of the people have ceased to be entertained by the fireworks and pyrotechnic political displays and propose to come down to business once more in order to remedy their misfortunes and put the government back in the grooves the constitution laid down for its progress.—Natchez (Miss.) Democrat.

Republicans Conditionally Happy.

The Republicans must be relieved to know that the last state election is over and that they will not be whipped again till next month. There has not been a fall state election where the Republicans have not lost heavily, and if the proportion of losses is kept up in the presidential vote the poorest arithmetician on the committee knows it will be a horrid defeat.—Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel.

What Is the Limit?

One scandal more or less in that discredited political machine known as the pension bureau is of no great consequence, but it would be interesting to know just how scandalous Raum or Bussey will have to become in order to be bounced by Secretary Noble, whose patience is always being "tried" by his rascally bureau subordinates, but never exhausted.—St. Louis Republic.

Make It Unanimous.

The Republicans are on the run and may not carry a dozen states. This is the hour for Minnesotans who have been straddling the fence on the tariff to get down on the right side with the masses and help to make it unanimous.—St. Paul Globe.

Frying for Bennie.

Bring the good old frying pan, we're going to fry some fat;
Bring a peck of anthracite in grandpa's old white hat,
Put the protects in the pan, then we'll know "where they're at"
While we are frying for Bennie.

Hurrah, hurrah, for Harrison and Reid!
Hurrah, hurrah, while the fire we feed!
We'll make the protects give us all the fat we need
While we are frying for Bennie.

Put them in the frying pan in little "blocks of five,"
While Dudley gently blows the coals to keep the flames alive;
Only by such methods can the grand old party thrive,
So we are frying for Bennie.

Hurrah, hurrah, for Dudley and for Quay!
Hurrah, hurrah, for teaching us the way
To carry any doubtful state on election day,
While we are frying for Bennie.

Tell the honest workingmen we love them one and all;
Tell how Whitelaw recognized the union at our call;
Tell them, though they wonder at our monumental gall,
While we are frying for Bennie.

Hurrah, hurrah, for Whitelaw and Ben!
Hurrah, hurrah, ye honest workingmen!
Shout with Andrew Carnegie, shout hurrah, again,
While we are frying for Bennie.

The Cook's Puzzle

How to avoid sodden pastry?

The Problem is Solved by the production of our New Shortening

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which makes light, crisp, healthful, wholesome pastry. Mrs. McBride, Marion Harland, and other expert Cooking authorities endorse COTTOLENE. YOU can't afford to do without COTTOLENE.

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True & Co.: Shall we instruct and start you, reader? If we do, and if you work industriously, you will in due time be able to buy an island and build a hotel, if you wish to. Money can be earned at our new line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This entirely new lend brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $25 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment—we teach you FREE. This is an age of marvelous things, and here is another great, useful, wealth-giving wonder. Great gains will reward every industrious worker. Whatever you are, and whatever you are doing, you want to know about this wonderful work at once. Delay means much money lost to you. No space to explain here, but if you will write to us, we will make all plain to you FREE. Address

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Beef, Veal, Lamb, Mutton, Pork, Hams, Bacon, Tongues, Bologna, &c. Free Delivery to all parts of the town.

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SAMPLES BY MAIL OF

WALL PAPER BARGAINS

At Less than Manufacturers' Prices

TO CLOSE OUT 1892 GOODS.

Every roll new and selected from the best and largest manufacturers, by whom they are guaranteed, as also by us.

Pretty PAPERS, 5c. Roll; Worth 4 to 6c. at Factory.
HANDSOME GILTS, 5c. Roll; Worth 8 to 12c. at Factory.
4 to 18 inch BORDERS, 1c. Yard; Worth 3 to 5c. at Factory.
4 to 18 inch BORDERS, Gilt, 2 to 5c. Yd.; Worth 4 to 20c. at Factory.

SEND 8c. IN STAMPS

To pay postage on over 100 Matched Samples.

P. H. CADY, Providence, R. I.

We refer to Adams Ex. Co., of Providence, and to over 100,000 pleased customers in every State in the Union. AGENTS WANTED. Liberal inducements. Write for particulars.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	NORTH. A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Northumberland	6 20	1 50		
Cameron	6 35	...	.....	5
Chulasky	6 40	....	.....	5 53
Danville	6 48	2 12	10 26	5 58
Catawissa	7 05	2 26	10 39	6 02
Rupert	7 12	2 31	10 44	6 24
Bloomsburg	7 20	2 36	10 49	6 30
Espy	7 27	2 43	....	6 35
Lime Ridge	7 34	2 50	.....	6 42
Willow Grove	7 38	2 54	.....	6 46
Briarcreek	7 41	...	...	6 50
Berwick	7 48	3 04	11 12	6 56
Beach Haven	7 54	3 10	11 18	7 02
Hick's Ferry	8 00	3 17	...	7 09
Shickshinny	8 10	3 29	11 33	7 22
Hunlock's	8 21	3 39	....	7 32
Nanticoke	8 25	3 46	11 49	7 39
Avondale	8 30	3 51	.	7 43
Plymouth	8 35	3 56	11 56	7 48
Plymouth Junction	8 40	4 00	....	7 52
Kingston	8 45	4 05	12 03	7 57
Bennett	8 49	4 08	12 06	8 02
Maltby	8 52	4 12	.....	8 07
Wyoming	8 56	4 17	12 19	8 12
West Pittston	9 01	4 22	.....	8 17
Pittston	9 08	4 30	12 32	8 25
Duryea	9 14	4 34	.....	8 29
Lackawanna	9 16	4 37	.....	8 32
Taylorville	9 25	4 45	12 55	8 42
Bellevue	9 31	4 50	.....	8 47
SCRANTON	9 35	4 55	12 45	8 52
	A. M.	P. M	P. M.	M

STATIONS.	SOUTH. A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON	6 00	9 50	1 35	6 07
Bellevue	6 05	9 55	....	.....
Taylorville	6 10	10 00	1 45	6 17
Lackawanna	6 18	10 07	1 52	6 24
Duryea	6 22	10 10	1 55	6 28
Pittston	6 28	10 14	2 00	6 31
West Pittston	6 35	10 20	2 06	6 38
Wyoming	6 40	10 25	2 11	6 43
Maltby	6 44	10 28	....	....
Bennett	6 48	10 32	2 19	6 50
Kingston	6 54	10 35	2 25	6 55
Plymouth Junction	6 59	10 39	2 29	....
Plymouth	7 04	10 44	2 34	7 04
Avondale	7 09	10 48	2 38	7 07
Nanticoke	7 14	10 52	2 42	7 12
Hunlock's	7 20	10 59	2 50	7 20
Shickshinny	7 31	11 09	3 01	7 30
Hick's Ferry	7 44	11 21	3 17	7 41
Beach Haven	7 51	11 32	3 25	7 47
Berwick	8 02	11 40	3 35	7 55
Briar Creek	8 09	...	3 40	...
Willow Grove	8 13	11 50	3 44	8 02
Lime Ridge	8 17	11 56	3 50	8 06
Espy	8 24	12 04	3 58	8 12
Bloomsburg	8 31	12 12	4 15	8 18
Rupert	8 37	12 18	4 12	8 23
Catawissa	8 42	12 23	4 18	8 28
Danville	8 57	12 37	4 28	8 43
Chulasky	9 03	.....	4 46	....
Cameron	9 07	12 46	4 51	8 53
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 22	1 00	5 05	9 07
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALLSTEAD, Gen. Man.,
Scranton, Pa.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

P. & E. R. R. DIV. AND N. C. RY

In effect May 22, 1892 Trains leave Sunda

EASTWARD

9:45 a. m. Train 14 (Daily except Sunday) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 3:00 p. m.; New York 5:50 p. m.; Baltimore, 3:10 p. m.; Washington 4:30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea Shore points. Passenger coaches to Philadelphi Baltimore. Parlor car to Philadelphia.

1:55 p. m. Train 8, (Daily except Sunday,) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.; New York, 9:35 p. m.; Baltimore 6:45 p. m.; Washingto 8:15 p. m. Parlor cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.25 p. m. Train 12 [Daily except Sunday] for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10:55 p. m. Baltimore 10:40 p. m. Passenger coach to Philadelphia.

8:22 p. m.—Train 6, (Daily,) for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:25 a. m.; New York 7:10 a. m. Pullman sleeping car from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

1:30 a m.—(Daily,) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 a m., New York 9:30 a. m., Baltimore 6:20 a. m. Washington 7:20 a. m., Pullman Sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

6:18 a. m.—Train 16 (Daily,) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Baltimore 8:45 a. m. and Washington 10:06 a. m and Pullman sleeping cars to Baltimore, Washington, and Passenger coaches to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

2:04 a. m.—Train 9 (Daily except Sunday) for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Rochester.

5:10 a. m.—Train 3 (Daily,) for Erie, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9:56—Train 15 (Daily,) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1:35 p. m.—Train 11 (Daily except Sunday) for Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Rochester.

5:30 p. m.—Train 1, (Daily except Sunday) Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9:05 4p. m.—Train 21, (Daily,) for Williamspo. and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15—Leaves New York, 12:15 night, Philadelphia 4:20 a. m., Baltimore 4:40 a. m., Harrisburg, 8:10 a. m., daily arriving at Sunbury 9:56 a. m.

Train 11—Leaves Philadelphia 8:50 a. m., Washington 7:50 a. m., Baltimore 8:47 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 1:35 with Parlor car from Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1—Leaves New York 9:00 a. m., Philadelphia 11:40 a. m., Washington 10:50 a. m., Baltimore 11:45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury 5:30 p m. with passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 2.00 p. m., Philadelphia 4:25 p. m., Washington 3:25 p. m., Baltimore 4:30 p. m. (Daily) arriving at Sunbury 9:05 p. m. Through Parlor car from Philadelphia. week days.

Train 9 leaves New York 6:30 p. m., Philadelphia 9:20 p. m., Washington 7:40 p. m., Baltimore 8:45 p. m., (Daily except Saturday,) arriving at Sunbury, 2:04 a. m. with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches from Washington and Baltimore.

Train 3 leaves New York 8:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:20 p. m., Washington 10:00 p. m., Baltimore 11:20 p. m., (Daily,) arriving at Sunbury 5:10 a. m., with Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

SUNBURY HAZLETON, & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD, AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Train 7 leaves Sunbury 10:00 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10:48 a. m., Wilkes Barre 12.10 p. m. Hazleton 12:15 p. m., Pottsville 1.25 p. m.

Train 11 leaves Sunbury 5:35 p. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 6:26 p. m., Wilkes-Barre 7:50 p. m. Hazleton 7:55 p. m. Pottsville 9:05 p. m.

Train 8 leaves Wilkes-Barre 7:25 a. m. Pottsville 6:00 a. m., Hazleton 7:10 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 8:47 a. m., Sunbury 9:40 a. m.

Train 10 leaves Pottsville 1:50 p. m. Hazleton 3:04 p. m. Wilkes-Barre 3:12 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4:31 p. m., Sunbury 5:15 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Train 7 leaves Sunbury 10.00 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10:48 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 12:10 p. m.

Train 26 leaves Wilkes-Barre 3:10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6:39 p. m., Sunbury 7:30 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN R. R.

Taking effect MONDAY, NOV. 17, 1890.

STATIONS.	SOUTH. Ar. P. M.	Ar. A. M.	Ar. A. M.	NORTH. Lv. A. M.	Lv. P. M.	Lv P. M.
Bloomsburg	6 28	12 10	7 15	8 35	2 25	6 40
Main Street	6 18	12 01	7 07	8 42	2 42	6 47
Irondale	6 16	12 00	7 04	8 48	2 45	6 50
Paper Mill	6 08	11 52	6 56	8 53	2 53	6 58
Lightstreet	6 05	11 45	6 53	8 56	2 58	7 12
Orangeville	5 57	11 38	6 43	9 05	3 07	7 98
Forks	5 45	11 27	6 33	9 15	3 17	7 20
Zaner's	5 42	11 24	6 30	9 20	3 20	7 24
Stillwater	5 37	11 19	6 25	9 27	3 25	7 29
Benton	5 28	11 09	6 16	9 37	3 33	7 39
Edsons	5 23	11 04	6 11	9 41	3 38	7 44
Colcs Creek	5 20	11 02	6 09	9 44	3 42	7 48
Sugarloaf	5 15	10 57	6 03	9 48	3 46	7 52
Laubachs	5 12	10 54	6 00	9 52	3 50	7 55
Central	5 03	10 48	5 50	10 03	4 00	8 07
Jamison City	5 00	10 40	5 50	10 10	4 05	8 10
	Lv.	Lv.	Lv.	Ar	Ar.	

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Mrs. Ent's Building, Court House Alley,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Post Office Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Wirt's Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

W. H. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office 2nd floor Columbian building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. S. GARRISON, M. D.,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office over I. W. Hartman & Sons' Store. Residence, N. E. Corner Centre and Fourth Streets.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clark's Building, cor. Main and Centre Sts.,
BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
Can be consulted in German.

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets,
CATAWISSA, PA.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
Office, North side Main St., below Market,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, North Market Street,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

DR. WILLIAM M. REBER,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
Office, corner of Rock and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

HONORA A. ROBBINS, M. D.,
Office, West First Street,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Special attention given to the eye and the fitting of glasses.

ROBERT R. LITTLE,
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Columbian Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

GRANT HERRING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Rawlings' Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Columbian Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRANK P. BILLMEYER,
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Dentler's Building, 2nd floor,
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REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES
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WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Teas, Syrups, Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Spices, Bicarb Soda, Etc.,
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Orders will receive prompt attention.

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(Successor to H. C. Chamberlin and I. Edwards)

COMPANIES REPRESENTED.	ASSETS.
Firemans Fund, of San Francisco,	$2,845,899.62
Spring Garden, of Philadelphia,	$1,261,475.62
American Central, of St. Louis,	$1,472,681.81
North British and Mercantile, of London and Edinburg, Eng. U. S. Branch, New York City,	$3,431,585.62

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID AT THIS AGENCY. 5-12-1y.

SALESMEN WANTED

To sell NURSERY STOCK. We grow all the leading varieties, both old and new. We replace all stock that dies, and guarantee satisfaction. Highest salary or commission from the start. Write for terms.

H. E. Hooker Co., Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN M. CLARK,
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BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Lockard's Building, 2nd floor, Corner Main and Centreet

MATTHEW McREYNOLDS,
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J. J. BROWN, M. D.,
Office and Residence, Third Street, West of Market, near M. E. Church,
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Office hours every afternoon and evening. Special attention given to the eye and the fitting of glasses. Telephone connection.

DR. W. H. HOUSE,
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All styles of work done in a superior manner, and all work warranted as represented.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
To be open all hours during the day.

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Dentistry in all its branches, Work guaranteed as represented. Ether and Gas administered or ELECTRIC VIBRATOR and Local Anaesthetics used for the painless extraction of teeth free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.

M. P. LUTZ & SON,
(SUCCESSORS TO FREAS BROWN)
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
AGENTS AND BROKERS.
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Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their Office.

CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP,
FIRE INSURANCE,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Home, of N. Y.; Merchants', of Newark, N. J.; Clinton, N. Y.; Peoples', N. Y.; Reading, Pa.; German American Ins. Co., New York; Greenwich Insurance Co., New York; Jersey City Fire Ins. Co., Jersey City, N. J.
These old corporations are well seasoned by age and fire tested, and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in solid securities, are liable to the hazard of fire only.
Losses promptly and honestly adjusted and paid as soon as determined, by Christian F. Knapp, Special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Pa.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
MCCLOSKEY & TRACY, Proprietors.
(Opposite the Court House)
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences.

CLYDE C. YETTER,
FIRE INRURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Farm property a specialty. 4-22-1y.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

AFTER MAY 15, 1892.

Trains leave Bloomsburg as follows: (Sundays excepted.)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, etc., 6.10, 11.36 a. m.

For Williamsport, 7.45 a. m., 3.15 p. m. Sunday, 7.58 a. m., 4.28 p. m.

For Danville and Milton, 7.45 a. m., 3.15, 11.15 p. m. Sunday, 7.58 a. m., 4.28 p. m.

For Catawissa 6.10, 7.45, 11.36 a. m., 12.15, 5.00, 6.30 p. m. Sunday, 10.21 a. m. 7.03 p. m.

For Rupert 6.10, 7.45, 11.36 a. m., 12.15, 3.15, 5.00, 6.30, 11.15 p. m. Sunday 7.58, 10.21 a. m., 4.28 7.03 p. m.

Trains for Bloomsburg

Leave New York via of Philadelphia 7.45 a. m., 4.00 p. m. and via Easton 8.45 a. m., 4.30 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.00 a. m., 6.00 p. m.

Leave Reading 11.50 a. m. 7.57 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.50 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.21 a. m., 9.28 p. m.

Leave Williamsport 9.50 a. m., 4.25 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 4.25 p. m.

Leave Catawissa 7.00, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.19, 6.10 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 7.45 a. m., 4.15 p m.

Leave Rupert 6.21, 7.08, 8.27, 11.46 a. m., 1.37, 3.37, 6.19, 11.25 p. m. Sundas, 7.52, 10.12 a. m. 4.22 p. m.

For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R., through trains leave Girard Avenue Station, Phila. (P. & R. R. R.) 3.55, 8.01, 11.27 a. m., 1.37, 3.56, 5.42 7.13 p. m. Sundays 3.55, 8.02 11.27 a. m., 3.56, 5.42, 7.13 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street Wha South Street Warf.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

Weekdays—Express, 9.00 a. m., 2.00, 4.00 5.00 p. m. Accommodation, 8.00 a.m., 5.45 p. m. Sunday—Express, 9.00, a. m. Accomodation, 8.00 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

Returning leave Atlantic City Depot, corner Atlantic and Arkansas avenues.

Weekdays—Express, 7.00, 7.45 9.00 a. m. and 4.00 p. m. Accommodation, 8.10 a. m., 4.30, p m. Sunday—Express, 4.00, p. m. Accommodation, 7.30 a. m and 4.30 p. m.

I. A. WEIGARD, Pres. & Gen'l Manager
C. C. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass Agt.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MOCHA, JAVA & RIO.

COMBINED IS WHAT **LION COFFEE** IS MADE OF

IT PLEASES EVERYBODY

FOR SALE.

Desirable vacant lots and a number of good houses and lots in Bloomsburg, Pa The best business stand in Bloomsburg. A very desirable property containing 19 acres and first class buildings with good will in a business worth $1200 to $1500 per year at Willow Grove.

Dwellings in Espy, Orangeville and Beach Haven. A large number of farms in Columbia County, one in Luzerne County, one in Virginia. Two Country Store Stands in Columbia County and one in Luzerne County. A water power planing mill, dry dock and lumber yard and sheds in Beach Haven, Pa. Also 10 acres of good farm land at same place, by M. P. LUTZ & SON, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, BLOOMSBURG, PA. tf.

SATURDAY OCT. 29—James Cadman, executor will sell valuable real estate on the premises on Third Street Bloomsburg. Commencing at 10 o'clock. See bills.

TUESDAY NOV. 15—Mary M. Campbell executor will sell 15 lots of valuable real estate in the town of Mifflinville. Sale to Comence at 10 a. m. See bills.

For Sale or Rent.

The undersigned offers for sale or rent the hotel in Orangeville known as the Heckman House. Also offers for sale 23 acres of land in Scott township. For terms etc. inquire of Albert Heckman, Orangeville. 10-14-6 mos.

EQUESTRIAN LIVERY.

Charles E. Hower has opened a livery stable at the rear of his premises on Third street, where he keeps saddle horses to hire. He has five head, well broken, safe for ladies and children. Thus far he has been well patronized. He will accompany those who are just learning to ride, if desired. tf.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

—OF VALUABLE—

REAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Penna., will be sold at public sale, on the premises, in Centre township, in said County, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, '92,

the following described real estate, late of Wm. Beck Sr., deceased, to wit:

No. 1. Being the old homestead, on the public road leading from Orangeville to Berwick, bounded on the north by land of Frederick Beck dec'd., on the east by the same and lands of Daniel Whitmire and Wm. Yohe, on the south by lands of Benjamin Stiner and Wm. Yohe, and on the west by lands of Benjamin Stiner. Containing about

45 ACRES,

more or less on which there is erected a good frame

DWELLING HOUSE,

large bank barn and out buildings, an excellent orchard and other fruit trees, a never failing well and running water for stock.

The land is in a high state of cultivation surrounded by good substantial fences.

No. 2. Bounded on the north by lands of Joseph Whitmire and Benjamin Allabach, on the east by lands of said Benjamin Allabach, on the south by public road, and on the west by lands of Frederick Beck dec'd. Containing

5 ACRES,

more or less, on which is erected a small

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE

and out buildings, supplied with water and fruit trees.

No. 3. Bounded on the north by lands of Benjamin Stiner and William Hagenbuch, on the east by lands of said Benjamin Stiner, and Wm. Hagenbuch, on the south by lands of Reuben Sitler, dec'd., and on the west by private road. Containing

30 ACRES,

more or less in a good state of cultivation, well supplied with water and fruit trees.

These properties are about one mile east of Orangeville and less than half a mile from school and church.

Persons desiring to view the premises, will please call on Wm. Beck Jr., residing thereon.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. Conditions made known at sale, by

WM. H. SNYDER, Atty. WM. BECK, JR, Administrator.

10-7, 18, 1892.

FISH NOTICE.

I, John Mourey, High Sheriff of Columbia county, having been informed of the existence of contrivances for the catching of fish, in the Susquehanna River, in Briarcreek township, Columbia County, commonly known as fish baskets, eel weirs, or fish walls, which are known to be wasteful and extravagent modes of fishing, do hereby give notice that the same are known to exist, and are declared common nuisances and do order them to be dismantled by their owners or managers, so as to render them no longer capable of taking or injuring the fisheries of said stream, of whatsoever kind; and if at the expiration of ten days the dismantling shall not have taken place, I shall proceed with such force of good men of the county as may be necessary for the purpose, and destroy or dismantle the said fish baskets or eel weirs so that they may be no longer capable of taking or injuring fish.

By order of Fish Commissioner.

10-28-3t JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bloomsburg Land Improvement Company will be held on Monday the 28th day of November 1892, between the hours of two and four o'clock in the afternoon at the office of N. U. Funk, Secretary for the election of a President, board of directors and Treasurer for the ensuing year, and the transaction of the general business of the company.

N. U. FUNK, Secretary

10-28-5w.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF VALUABLE—

REAL ESTATE.

By virtue and authority of the last will and testament of George Shuman, late of the township of Mifflin, Columbia County, Pa., deceased, the undersigned administratrix, with the will annexed, will expose to public sale on the premises in Mifflinville on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1892,

at two o'clock P. M., the following real estate all situate in said Mifflinville, in said county, to-wit: A lot of ground on the south side of Third street, bounded on the north by said street, on the east by Fair street, on the south by Fourth street, on the west by lot of Reuben Miller's estate, whereon are erected a large two story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

large frame barn and out buildings.

Said lot being 66 feet more or less in width and 231 feet in depth.

No. 2. A lot of ground bounded on the north by Third street, on the east by lot of R. J. Berninger, on the south by Fourth street and on the west by lot No. 3, being 66 feet in width and 231 feet in depth.

No. 3. A lot of ground bounded on the north by Third street, on the east by lot No. 2, on the south by Fourth street, and on the west by lot No. 4, being 66 feet in width and 231 feet in depth.

No. 4. A lot of ground bounded on the north by Third street, on the east by lot No. 3, on the south by Fourth street and on the west by lot No. 5, being 66 feet in width and 231 feet in depth.

No. 5. A lot of ground bounded on the north by Third Street, on the East by lot No. 4, on the south by Fourth street, and on the west by lot No. 6, being 66 feet in width and 231 feet in depth.

No. 6. A lot of ground bounded on the north by Third street, on the east by lot No. 5, on the South by Fourth street, and on the west by lot of A. W. Hess, being 66 feet more or less in width, and 231 feet in depth.

No. 7. A lot of ground bounded on the north by Fourth street, on the east by "public lot", on the south by Fifth street and on the west by lot No. 8, being 66 feet in width and 231 feet in depth.

No. 8. A lot of ground bounded on the north by Fourth street, on the east by lot No. 7, south by Fifth street and on the west by lot No. 9, being 66 feet in width and 231 feet in depth.

No. 9. A lot of ground bounded on the north by Fourth street, east by lot No. 8, south by Fifth street, and west by lot No. 10, being 66 feet in width and 231 feet in width.

No. 10. A lot of ground bounded on the north by Fourth street, east by lot No. 9, south by Fifth street and west by lot No. 11, being 66 feet in width and 231 feet in depth.

No. 11. A lot of ground bounded on the north by Fourth street, east by lot No. 11, south by Fifth street, and on the west by lot of D. A. and N. Creasy, being 66 feet more or less in width and 231 feet in depth.

No. 12. A lot of ground bounded on the north by Fifth street, on the east by lot No. 13, south by lot of A. W. Hess, and west by Market street, containing two acres more or less.

No. 13. A lot of ground bounded north by Fifth street, east by lot of John Dunn, south by lot of D. A. and N. Creasy, and west by lot No. 12, and lot of A. W. Hess, containing two acres more or less.

No. 14. A lot or ground bounded on the north by Cemetery, east by Ann street, south and west by land of Lewis Fckroth's estate containing two acres more or less.

No. 15. A lot of ground bounded on the north by Fourth street, east by street, south by Fifth street and west by land of Harvey C. Hess containing two acres more or less.

TERMS OR SALE:—Twenty per cent of one fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the twenty per cent in sixty days thereafter: the remaining three-fourths to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises and to be paid in one year from the date of sale with interest. Possession given April 1, 1893, all the grain in the ground is reserved. The purchases to pay for the making of deeds, bonds and mortgages.

ZARR, Attorney. MARY M. CAMPBELL, Administratrix with the will annexed.

Upon the same day at 10 o'clock a. m. at the House occupied by David S. Brown in said Mifflinville in said county the following personal property of George Shuman deceased, will be exposed to sale at public vendue to-wit:

1 table, 1 secretary, 1 lounge, 1 kitchen cupboard, 1 chest, 2 bed-steads, 8 bushels corn, 6 bushels buckwheat, 8 bushels wheat, 2 shares Bloom Ferry Stock, grain in the ground, and house-hold and kitchen furniture.

MARY M. CAMPBELL, Administratrix of George Shuman, deceased.

GRAND JURORS FOR DECEMBER TERM.

Benton—James Conner.
Berwick—A. P. Kitchen.
Bloom—Wm. Webb, C. H. Fornwald, Wesley Knorr, Mathias G. Shaffer, A. Herbine, G. B. Martin, Miles Fry, John Taylor.
Briarcreek—Lloyd Knorr.
Catawissa—S. B. Rhawn.
Centralia—G. W. Troutman, John E. Davies.
Conyngham—John Conroy.
Fishingcreek—E. B. Reishline, Clinton Dewitt.
Greenwood—H. J. Robbins, W. P. Robbins.
Mifflin—Benj. Pennypacker, John H. Aten.
Scott—J. H. Townsend, Wilson Wanich.
Sugarloaf—Jerry Vansickle.

TRAVERSE JURORS FIRST WEEK.

Benton—C. L. Bells.
Berwick—Frank Brockway, Philip Morris, B. F. Dreisbach.
Bloom—W. C. Shaw, L. Lowenberg.
Catawissa—Allen Caldwalder.
Centralia—A. B. Forker, John Snell, Hugh Conway.
Centre—B. B. Freas, I. D. Hartman, W. H. Beck.
Conyngham—Ira Rosdarmel.
Fishingcreek—F. P. Bender.
Franklin—Charles Hartman.
Greenwood—W. P. Reier, W. W Eves.
Hemlock—D. W. Harris.
Jackson—T. C. Smith, C. W. Cole.
Locust—Jeremiah Snyder, Frank Rarig, Dan. Fetterman, Daniel Pensyl, Lloyd Leiby.
Madison—E. W. McCollum, G. B. Hendershott, S. S. Lowry.
Main—Daniel Derr.
Mifflin—Adam Clayberger.
Montour—W. M. Monroe.
Orange—E. W. Coleman, L. C. Williams.
Roaringcreek—Samuel Cherrington.
Scott—C. F. Bomboy.

TRAVERSE JURORS SECOND WEEK.

Beaver—Michael Fry, Martin Downs.
Benton—J. W. Belles.
Berwick—H. R. Bower.
Bloom—Alfred Low, Samuel Pugh, Geo. F. Aurand, W. O. Holmes, A. Evans, Russel C. Bucklew, S. W. Shutt.
Briarcreek—Enos L. Stout, John M. Fairchilds.
Catawissa—Mahlon Hamlin, Lloyd Berger, Jerry Shuman, Z. Kreisher.
Conyngham—John Bergan.
Fishingcreek—M. W. Hess; E. R. Lauderbach, Miles W. Ash.
Greenwood—Geo. E. Beck, W. M. McEwen.
Hemlock—Wm. Masteller.
Locust—John Gable, Ed. Cleaver, Montillus Yeager, Austin Cherrington.
Madison—W. M. Hartline, Peter Miller.
Montour—C. E. Fisher.
Mt. Pleasant—G. W. Ruckle, J. Frank Kline, J. H. White.
Orange—Francis Herring.
Roaringcreek—Harvey Mensch.

Eighteen Professors of Amherst Issue a Cleveland Address.

Twenty-three of the thirty-three professors of Amherst college favor the election of Grover Cleveland to the Presidency and seven favor the election of Harrison. Eighteen of the twenty-three Cleveland supporters in the faculty have issued this address:

With Mr. Cleveland's views on public questions we agree. We admire his courage, his constancy, his public spirit, his studious neglect of his merely personal interests where they conflict with the calls of public duty.

We remember his tariff message, his pension vetoes and his letter against free silver as conspicuous instances of disregarding personal considerations for the public good.

We therefore urge all our fellow-citizens to give Mr. Cleveland their hearty support.

John B. Clark,	Anson D. Morse,
Edward B. Crowell,	H. Humphrey Neill,
Edward Dickinson,	George D. Olds,
Benjamin K. Emerson,	Frederick B. Peck,
William C. Esty,	J. K. S. Sterrett,
Henry A. Frink,	David P. Todd,
Edwin A. Grosvenor,	Charles A. Tuttle,
Edward P. Harris,	John M. Tuttle,
Elijah P. Harris,	Ephraim L. Wood.

Amherst, Oct. 18, 1892.

The sentiments contained in this address are not a surprise to those who know the professors, but the unusual act of college professors in issuing a political address and the fact that a great majority of the Amherst faculty have united in it is significant. It speaks loudly of their convictions of the importance of the issues and of the election at hand.

A correspondent called upon Prof. Grosvenor to-day and obtained from him the facts which are given in this despatch. Twenty-five years ago there was not a Democrat in the faculty of Amherst College. It was in fact the very Gibraltar of Republicanism. To day over two-thirds of the faculty are decided Cleveland men. Of the five who did not sign the address is Prof. Burroughs, who has recently become President of Wabash College. A few of the professors voted for Cleveland in 1884, and a larger number voted for him in 1888, but by no means so many as will cast their ballots for him this year.

This does not indicate that the faculty of Amherst College have become Democrats, although the number calling themselves Democrats is probably as great as that of those who claim to be Republicans.

This change in the political sentiments of the faculty has been very largely brought about by the indifference of the Republican party to civil-service reform; by its change from a standard of moderate protection to ultra-protection in the interests of monopolists; by the attempted passage of the partisan Force bill; by the employment of Government officials of all grades for the purpose of accomplishing Mr. Harrison's renomination at Minneapolis, and the unblushing employment to-day of Government officials in the effort to secure his re-election, and by many minor causes, some having influence with one professor and some with another. While nearly all advocate a moderate protection or a tariff for revenue so adjusted as to foster American interests, the present McKinley tariff is believed to discriminate excessively and unjustly in favor of privileged classes.

It May be Interesting to Know

That when excursion rates are made to Chicago for people who live in the East, to enable them to attend the World's Fair next year, it is contemplated by the Western roads to also make excursion rates from Chicago to all principal business and tourist points in the West, Northwest and Southwest, so that those who desire to spend a few weeks among their friends in the Great West, may have an opportunity of so doing without incurring much additional expense. It may be well to consider this subject in advance of actual time of starting, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. has issued maps and time tables and other instructive reading matter, which it will be glad to furnish free of expense upon application by postal card addressed to Jno. R. Pott, District Passenger Agt., Williamsport, Pa., or to Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill. 10-21 2t.

Dyspepsia, distress after eating, sour stomach, poor appetite, bad taste, coated tongue and heartburn are cured by De Witt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. W. S. Rishton, Druggist. 10 14-1y

Would you rather buy lamp-chimneys, one a week the year round, or one that lasts till some accident breaks it?

Common glass may break or not the minute you light your lamp; if not, the first draft may break it; if not, it may break from a mere whim.

Tough glass chimneys, Macbeth's "Pearl-top" or "Pearl-glass," almost never break from heat, not one in a hundred.

Where can you get it? and what does it cost?

Your dealer knows where and how much. It costs more than common glass; and may be, he thinks tough glass isn't good for his business.

Pittsburgh, Pa. GEO. A. MACBETH CO.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

"Seeing is Believing."

And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. *Simple, Beautiful, Good*—these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is *absolutely safe* and *unbreakable*. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either.

Look for this stamp—THE ROCHESTER. If the lamp dealer has n't the genuine Rochester, and the style you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue, and we will send you a lamp safely by express—your choice of over 2,000 varieties from the *Largest Lamp Store in the World.*

ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New York City.

"The Rochester."

X NOS. for $0.

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A WEEKLY FEAST.

Capital bill-of-fare- Best company. Bright talk discussion, new ideas, better plans,—outlook, books, society, *life*,—this is what women find in the HOUSEKEEPER'S WEEKLY. It has a semi-social flavor which makes it most fascinating. "My weekly tea-party," one reader calls it. Comes every WEEK; and One Dollar a year!

It contains **Marion Harland's** "Home Talks" traits; new books, current event, women's interests, besides the capital Practical Departments. "No woman can imagine what it is to get such a paper as often as baking or ironing-day," writes a reader; "I have taken many papers, but never one like the HOUSEKEEPER'S WEEKLY."

New Features. The Housekeeper's Weekly Bread Contests' giving Gold Watches for the best bread: the **H. W. Purchasing Club,** which earns from $10 to $50 a year for each member; the **10 per cent. Dividend Fund;** and other privileges for subscribers only. The only Household WEEKLY Don't miss getting it next year. Only $1.00 now to December, 1893. *No free samples*

Famous Faces. A collection of rare beauty and value,—fine engraved portraits of Philips Brooks, Lady Henry Somerset, Tolstoi, "Pansy" and many others. **THE HOUSEKEEPER'S WEEKLY PORTRAIT ALBUM** is a gem,—the result of years of labor, and *cannot be bought anywhere.* Plates bound with silk in fine embossed cover. Given **FREE** with every new subscription to HOUSEKEEPER'S WEEKLY.

HOUSEKEEPER'S WEEKLY, Phila., Pa,

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of George Shuman, deceased.

Letters of administration with the will annexed, in the estate of George Shuman late of Mifflin township, Columbia county Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned administratrix. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay. MARY M. CAMPBELL, Administratrix,

B. FRANK ZARR, Attorney. Mainville, Pa.

9-23-6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Moses Schlicker, late of the township of Beaver, county of Columbia, Pa., deceased, have been granted to Catharine Schlicker, Ezra J. Schlicker, James W. Schlicker, residents of said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

Executors. CATHARINE SCHLICKER, EZRA J. SCHLICKER, JAMES W. SCHLICKER.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mary A. Hagenbuch, dec'd.

The undersigned an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to distribute the funds in the hands of the Executor of said estate to and among the parties entitled thereto will sit at his office in the Town of Bloomsburg to perform the duties of his appointment on Friday, November 18, 1892, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon when and where all persons having claims against said estate must present them for settlement or be forever debarred from a share of said fund.

ROB'T BUCKINGHAM, Auditor.

Some one has said that a bargain is an article sold under its real *value*. Some advertisers are not believers in this theory or are as economical of the truth as they are with their bargains.

But "an honest tale speeds best being plainly told." This is our purpose in offering *Wall paper* bargains. They are bargains because they are as we represent them, full length, full weight, bona-fide goods.

We know one instance of a bargain in wall paper which after it was on the walls lead pencil marks showed through. Whose was the bargain?

Come and see us before buying elsewhere.

W. H. BROOKE & Co.

$5000, 50 a year is being made by John Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, STRAIGHT learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

THE QUEEN AND PRESIDENT.

Who will be President? Send your answer, with eight two-cent stamps, for a sample copy of THE CANADIAN QUEEN, containing rules and conditions, and secure one of the following valuable prizes:

To the first correct answer will be awarded a Steinway or Chickering Piano; the two next, each a pair of beautiful Diamond Ear-Rings; the next ten, each a first-class Sewing Machine and to the last ten will be awarded each a full Silver Tea Service (value $80.00).

In addition to these, every person correctly naming the next President will have their choice of a magnificent Diamond Bracelet, a pair of Diamond Ear-Rings, or an imported Opera Glass.

Contest closes November 7th. Any letter post-marked that date will be accepted

During the contest special prizes will be given to the first ten answers received each day, without regard to name of candidate.

All prizes for the U. S. free of duty.

ADDRESS: **Dept. "A."**

THE QUEEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., TORONTO, CANADA.

SOMETHING NEW.

The Celebrated "Clauss" Bread, Cake and Paring Knife Manufacturers want agents in every locality to handle these knives. Best thing in the market. Present agents clear from $10 to $15 daily. Send $1.00 for sample set. **THE CLAUSS SHEAR CO.,** Fremont, O.

Fall Season of '92 at Lowenberg's

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Its previous reputation for

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Nobby Clothing, Stylish Hats and Novelties in Furnishings. In the

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Will be found all the newest shades and you will be surprised at the phenomenally low prices you can get.

FINE TAILOR MADE GARMENTS.

CALL WHILE THE ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE

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